EMTHANJENI

IDP

Draft INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MAY 2010

MUNICIPALITY EMTHANJENI
45 Voortrekker Street
P.O. Box 42
DE AAR
7000

TEL: 053 632 9100
FAX: 053 631 0105
Website: www.emthanjeni.co.za
Email: mrjack@emthanjeni.co.za
Email: cjafta@emthanjeni.co.za

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of Emthanjeni Municipality I would like to express my gratitude to all those who participated in the IDP Review Process (2010 / 2011).

Among the key contributors to the work, we note the following:

- The residents and stakeholders of Emthanjeni Municipality who participated in the Community Input Sessions.
- All the Emthanjeni Municipality Councillors.
- All the staff in the Directorates of Emthanjeni Municipality.
- The IDP/ Budget and PMS Representative Forum Meetings, which were held in De Aar , in November 2009 and 23 March 2010 respectively.
- The Executive Committee and IDP / Budget Steering Committee, for providing overall direction.

Executive Committee and Infrastructure Economic Development Committee:

BK Markman	Mayor / Chairperson (Exco)
GL Nyl	Councillor / Chairperson (EDC)
EG Hendricks	Councillor
M Malherbe	Councillor

Emthanjeni IDP / Budget Steering Committee:

I Visser	Municipal Manager
FM Manuel	CFO
BS Siwa	Director Corporate, Community and Development Services
F Taljaard	Director Infrastructure and Housing Services
JRM Alexander	Manager Corporate Services
CP Appies	Manager Housing and Project Management
MR Jack	Manager Development
W Lubbe	Manager Technical Services
H van der Merwe	Manager Financial Services
XG Sthonga	Chief Traffic Officer
Sclemmer	Unit Head Britstown
T Msengana	Unit Head Hanover

MR Dyushu	Manager in the Mayor's Office
CW Jafta	LED / IDP Coordinator

Overall support to the process was provided by the Municipality's IDP unit and Budget Office led by the CFO.

Finally, the Office of the Municipal Manager coordinated the IDP review process.

ISAK VISSER

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

IDP list of Contents

1. **Introduction** 1

1.2 Basis for the IDP 2

1.3 Process Followed: Steps and events 3

1.4 Self-Assessment of the Planning Process

2. **The Situation**

2.1 Emthanjeni Municipality Profile: Basic facts and figures 4-36

2.2 Summary of community and stakeholder priority issues

2.3 Priority issues from a Municipal Perspective

2.4 Spatial analysis: Patterns and trends

2.5 Social analysis: Poverty situation and gender-specific issues

2.6 Economic analysis: Major risks and trends

2.7 Environmental analysis: Major risks and trends

2.8 Institutional analysis: Strengths and weaknesses of the municipal administration

2.9 Priority issues in context: Summary reports on in-depth analysis

3. **Municipal Context of Priority Issues/Objectives and Strategies** 37-40

3.1 The Municipal Vision & Mission

3.2 Self assessment and key learning points of the planning process

3.3 Community and stakeholders priority issues

3.4 List of community and / stakeholder priority issues

3.5 Key Performance Areas (Including objectives, available resources alternatives taken into consideration, assessment and proposed strategy)

3.6 Municipal Priority Issues / Objectives and Strategies 40

4. **Operational Framework and Strategies** 41-45

5. **Integrated Sector Plans** 46-47

6. **List of Project Per Key Performance Areas** 48-59

Annexure

A. IDP / Budget / PMS Representative Forum
B. Spatial Development Framework
C. Organizational Structure
D. HIV/AIDS Policy
E. State of Council Vehicles
F. Economic Strategic Profile
G. Integrated Waste Management Plan Summary
H. Emthanjeni Process Plan 2010 / 2011
I. Emthanjeni IDP Evaluation framework 2010
J. Tourism Strategy
K. Interim LED and Marketing Strategy
L. Municipal Turn Around Strategy 2010
M. Housing Plan

Executive Summary

Emthanjeni Municipality IDP
Summary of Draft / Reviewed IDP 2010/2011

1. INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Plan is a five year strategic development tool which guides planning, budgeting, implementation and annual review of performance in line with plans. The purpose is to identify priority issues in conjunction with the communities, in order to optimize the deployment of municipal resources and funding in attempting to address these issues.

The first IDP was approved in 2001 with an annual review every year thereafter. The IDP is the Municipality's principal strategic planning instrument, and guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making of the Municipality.

This plan was developed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and its regulations. Chapter 4 of the Municipal Financial Management Act provides that the Mayor should compile a budget programme to ensure community participation in the process. To achieve this, Council approved a budget programme and process plan aligning the Budget, IDP and Performance Management System (PMS) Review for 2010 / 2011. The emphasis for this year IDP Review will be on community consultation and participation as outlined in the Process Plan to include intensive outreach programmes to inform the community about the IDP priorities. The consultative and analysis processes must however be enhanced and strengthened in the 2006-2011 IDP. Council Meets the People were also used as a baseline to get inputs from the communities.

The programme are intended for all seven wards and this document as presented, represents and incorporates, amongst others, the following aspects:

(a) Comments received from the community and various role-players in the IDP process;
(b) Comments received from the MEC for Local Government in the Province;
(c) Areas requiring additional attention in terms of legislation requirements;
(d) Areas identified through self-assessment;
(e) The implementation of Performance Management System (PMS);
(f) The adoption of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF);
(g) The update of the list of projects; and
(h) The preparation and update of the sector plans.

The Municipality sees this Plan as instrumental in its efforts to become more developmentally orientated. Despite all the positive outcomes, mistakes were also made in the previous rounds of IDPs, but this Municipality increased its efforts to correct

these mistakes in subsequent review processes and will continue to strive towards its vision of being:

"… We, Emthanjeni Municipality, commit ourselves to a humane and caring society, living in a healthy and secure environment, conducive to sustainable economic development."

2. HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

The complexity and magnitude of the IDP process, makes it very difficult to capture all its events in one single document. Trying to do this will result in a very elaborate document, not being user friendly and not giving credit to the process. The breakdown of information for the issues and needs as identified by the communities in the various residential areas of the municipal area are contained in the minutes of the IDP Process.

To overcome this problem it was decided to take minutes of the process, to make these minutes available at the subsequent council meetings and at the end of the process only capture the results in one document, which is the Integrated Development Plan. Doing it in this manner also resulted in the Municipality being able to reflect on the particular process it went through, building on the positive and trying to rectify the mistakes during the following phase. For the purposes of this document, the same strategy was followed.

More information on the process from the beginning in 2001 is therefore available in the following documents, at the Municipality:

2.1 The Process Plan of the Municipality:

The process plan focuses on the organizational arrangements for the planning process and indicates the time-frames and community participation process of Emthanjeni. This was done in line with the guidelines set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act and concrete efforts were made to align the planning and budgeting processes.

2.2 Existing Information and Municipal Level Analysis

This document focuses on the basic facts and figures relating to the present situation, trends and dynamics in the Emthanjeni Municipal Area based on statistical information obtained from the 2001 census survey. Information like population figures, service backlogs, population density, etc. are captured in this document.

According to the 2001 census statistics the total population Emthanjeni area is 35549 which constitute 22% of the district population. There exists a need for a current reality / social-economic survey to ensure accurate statistical information for Emthanjeni.

2.3 Section A: IDP Process, Introduction

This section focuses on the purpose of the document and the legal standing of the IDP. The section further identifies the basis for the IDP and clarifies the process followed with review. During the planning process each phase poses unique challenges to ensure that the output of one phase ads sufficient value in the next phase.

The IDP planning process and the subsequent IDP document is merely a means to an end. The expected end is the implementation of projects that will maintain or improve the quality of life in the municipality. The implementation involves various municipal departments that deliver services in an integrated manner based on priorities and available resources.

2.4 Section B: Situation Analysis

This section deals with the existing situation. It provides an overview of the situation in Emthanjeni and focuses on new developments. It contains the departments of the municipality that was developed and approved and focuses on the developmental objectives formulated for the municipality.

It focused on the analysis of the type of problems faced by people in the municipal area. The issues range from lack of basic services, crime, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, poverty etc.

2.5 Section C: Municipal context of priority issues /objectives and strategies

The section outline the priorities of the community and the objectives and strategies agreed upon. The problems identified are weighed according to their urgency and importance to come up with those to be addressed first – priority issues. People be affected should be involved in determining the problems and the extension of the problems.

2.6 Section D: Operational Framework and Strategies

The section sets out the institutional arrangements, developed by Emthanjeni Municipality to operationalize the delivery of its mandates, in terms of the constitution and municipal legislation.

When the municipality understands the problem, affecting the people of the area it causes it must formulate the solutions to address the problems.

2.7 Section E: Integrated Sector Plans

The section focuses on all integrated programmes and plans developed by the municipality. Once the projects are identified the municipality must make sure that they are in line with the municipal's objective and strategies and also with the resources framework and comply with the legal requirements.

2.8 Section F: Project per Key Performance Areas

The section is about the identification of suitable projects and the designing of these projects. It further sets out each individual project designed and possible funding sources are highlighted. The list of projects must be linked to strategies. The identification of projects represents the next strategic step closer to implementation.

3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, (32 of 2000) requires that all municipalities develop a culture of participatory governance by putting in place mechanisms and procedures that allow for public participation in the affairs of the Municipality, including the IDP Process. Central to this is the need for community members to be well informed about the affairs of the municipality at all times and to take part in the decision-making processes of the council. This, however, poses a great challenge to the municipality.

To address this, the Council set up Ward Committees and an IDP Representative Forum as well as an IDP Steering Committee.

In an effort to maximize community participation with the compilation of the draft we were able to do the following:

- Council Meets the People Programmes 4 times a year
- Ward Committee Meetings
- IDP / Budget input meetings
- Partake in the SMME information sessions

- Sectoral Meetings (continuous) with emerging farms, tourism sector, etc

All the inputs were consolidated

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

An organizational structure is developed for the process of developing and implementing the IDP. The roles and responsibilities of the entities are described in the illustration and table below.

Executive Committee

Council:

- Political oversight over the IDP.

Municipal Manager:

- Overall responsibility for the IDP.

IDP Co-ordinator:

Responsible for managing the IDP process through:

- Facilitation of the IDP process,
- Co-ordinating IDP related activities, including capacity building programmes,
- Facilitating reporting and the documentation thereof,
- Liaising with the PIMS Centre and Provincial Sector Departments,
- Providing secretariat functions for the IDP Steering Committee and the Representative Forum.

The Chief Financial Officer:

He ensures that the municipal budget is linked to the IDP, responsible for:

- Co-ordinating the budget implementation in a manner aimed at addressing the issues raised in the IDP,
- Development of the 5-year municipal integrated financial plan.

IDP Steering Committee:

- This committee meets monthly.
- It is responsible for IDP processes, resources and outputs,
- It oversees the monthly status reports that are received from departments,
- It makes recommendations to Council,
- It oversees the meetings of the IDP Representative Forum,
- The committee is responsible for the process of integration and alignment.

- Oversee effective management of the IDP Process
- Contribute to the assessing of needs & prioritising
- Ensure proper organisational linkage with the Budget
- Ensure the terms of reference of the Steering Committee steers the interlinking of IDP with Budgeting Processes
- Services as a resource to the Representative Forum by advising & integrating the forum inputs.
- Evaluation workshops for IDP/ Budget / PMS alignment

IDP Representative Forum:

- It forms the interface for community participation in the affairs of the Council
- Operates on consensus basis in the determination of priority issues for the municipal area
- Participates in the annual IDP Review Process
- Meets twice a year to discuss progress and shortcomings
- All the wards within the municipal area must be represented on this forum through the Ward Committee Members

Shared Services (PIMS Centre):

Situated at Pixley ka Seme District Municipality

- This Services Centre is there build capacity in the municipalities with the development of their IDPs and related matters.
- The centre plays a significant role in supporting the local municipality
- It contributes to the IDP process by facilitating activities and processes, especially during difficult times.
- Facilitates the process of alignment amongst the municipalities in the district and the various other sector departments.

5. ALIGNMENT

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act development strategies must be aligned with national and provincial sector plans as well as planning requirements. It also envisages that a single inclusive and strategic plan must be adopted which links, integrates and coordinates plans.

The municipality realized that good effective alignment would result in successful implementation, whilst a failure to align might result in a total collapse of the implementation of the IDP. The municipality tried to ensure alignment with the assistance of the Shared services Centre located at the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality and the involvement of the sector departments in the IDP Representative Forum.

6. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Emthanjeni Municipality developed a Spatial Development Framework during the 2004/5/6 financial year. This framework was adopted by Council in February 2007 and will serve now as a guide for spatial development within the Municipality. The review will unfold annually. However, it is important to note that the current spatial framework is the legal guiding document for future development.

7. INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

This programme was finalized during the 2002 financial year. Implementation remains a challenge as we do not human resource capacity to oversee and monitor.

8. INTEGRATED LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Municipality has procured the service of a service provider. Draft strategy is with the municipality. LED Strategy was adopted by Council.

9. INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

CAPACITY BUILDING

Part of the Institutional Programme is capacity building amongst officials and Councillors. It is acknowledged that the dynamic environment of local government poses new challenges on a daily basis to the officials and Councillors of this Municipality. The municipality has appointed an official who is responsible for skills development and the skills development programmes. The official underwent intensive training in that regard. We further also have enormous contribution from SALGA in relation to councillor training.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The successful implementation of this IDP depends on the institutional capacity of the Municipality. A functional organogram of Emthanjeni was finalized and is also part of the integrated sector programmes. This will be reviewed with the review of the strategic plan of the municipality.

The municipal functions are divided in the following Directorates, reporting directly to the Municipal Manager – Isak Visser.

Chief Financial Officer: MF Manuel

Director Corporate, Community and Development Services: Ms BS Siwa

Director Infrastructure and Housing Services: FD Taljaard

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY vs THE IDP

Directors are in a process of identifying training needs for their departments in relation to departmental KPA's which are informed by IDP and PMS.

10. INTEGRATED HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME

A HIV/Aids Programme / Framework have been formulated and a HIV/Aids Policy was also developed for training Councillor and officials.

11. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A plan is in place but must be reviewed, together with Pixley ka Seme District Municipality.

12. INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Plan was adopted in 2008.

13. INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN

This process was delayed due to the provincial transport department failure to assist and lead in the process. We are awaiting the assistance from the district municipality. We were assured that assistance will be provided within 2010.

14. HOUSING PLAN

The plan was adopted with the housing allocation policy.

15. TOURISM PLAN

The Municipality procured the service of a service provider to develop a Tourism Strategy for the Municipality. The first draft was received from service provider, and subsequently adopted by Council

16. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) nationally introduced Performance Management System (PMS) as a tool to ensure developmental local government. It concluded that Integrated Development Planning, Budgeting and Performance Management were powerful tools, which could assist municipalities to develop an integrated perspective on development in their areas. Performance management will cover both the institutional performance and municipal wide performance.

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), requires all municipalities to:

- Develop a Performance Management System
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to the IDP
- Publish an annual report on performance to the Councillors, staff, the public and other spheres of government.
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators pre-established nationally by the minister responsible for local government.
- Conduct an internal audit on performance before tabling the report.
- Have their annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

Emthanjeni Municipality has compiled and approved an organizational PMS framework. This process was followed by the development of a detailed Performance Management System with key indicators based on the five key performance areas (KPA's) listed below:

- Infrastructure and Service Delivery
- Social and Economic development
- Municipal Institutional Transformation
- Good Governance
- Financial Management and Viability

The KPA's and key indicators are based on the local priorities and IDP objectives. Performance agreements were established between the council and the Municipal Manager as well as all Directors. These agreements directly supported the implementation of the IDP process. Individual performance charters are compiled, negotiated and signed by all individuals.

As part of the PMS monitoring and evaluation process, monthly IDP project and programme status reports are compiled by the responsible managers to ensure effective implementation and attainment of the set targets.

17. WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The WSDP was completed and adopted by council in 2007, will be reviewed in the coming year.

18. PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

It is about the design and specification of projects for implementation. The Municipality must make sure that the projects have a direct linkage to the priority issues and the objectives that were identified. It must also be clear on the target group (intended beneficiaries). The location of the project, when it will commence and end, who will be responsible for managing it, how much it will cost and where the money will come from.

Targets and indicators are formulated to measure the performance and target of the project.

Note: The project list will be adjusted with the final approval of the IDP and Budget.

19. MUNICIPAL TURN AROUND STRATEGY

A document was adopted with the assistance from COGTA and Provincial COGHSTA to guide Council objectives for the next financial year.

The municipality is required to meet the targets set for December 2010.

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

1. Emthanjeni Municipality IDP 2010/2011

The Integrated Development Plan, adopted by the Council of the municipality, is the key strategic planning tool for the municipality. It is described in the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) as:

> 35(1) (a)"…the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality";
>
> (b)"binds the municipality in the executive authority…"

In terms of the MSA, Section 34, a municipality is required to review its IDP annually. Annual reviews allow the municipality to expand upon or refine plans and strategies, to include additional issues and to ensure that these plans and strategies inform institutional and financial planning. The purpose is to identify priority issues in conjunction with communities, in order to optimize the deployment of municipal resources and funding in attempting to address these issues.

The review and management of the IDP thus further develops the IDP and ensures that it remains the principal management tool and strategic instrument for the municipality.

1.1 Purpose of this Document

The document sets out the results of the municipality's 2010/2011IDP review process, and describes the following:-

- The process followed to review the Emthanjeni Municipality's IDP;
- The key informants that have provided the basis for amending certain elements of the IDP;
- The amended objectives, strategies, programmes and projects, which have been revised on the basis of the informants identified herein.

The municipality this time around broadened its scope tremendously to ensure better contributions from the public.

1.2 Basis for the IDP 2010/2011

The IDP 2010/2011 was undertaken as part of the continuous cycle of planning, implementation and monitoring as illustrated in the Figure below.

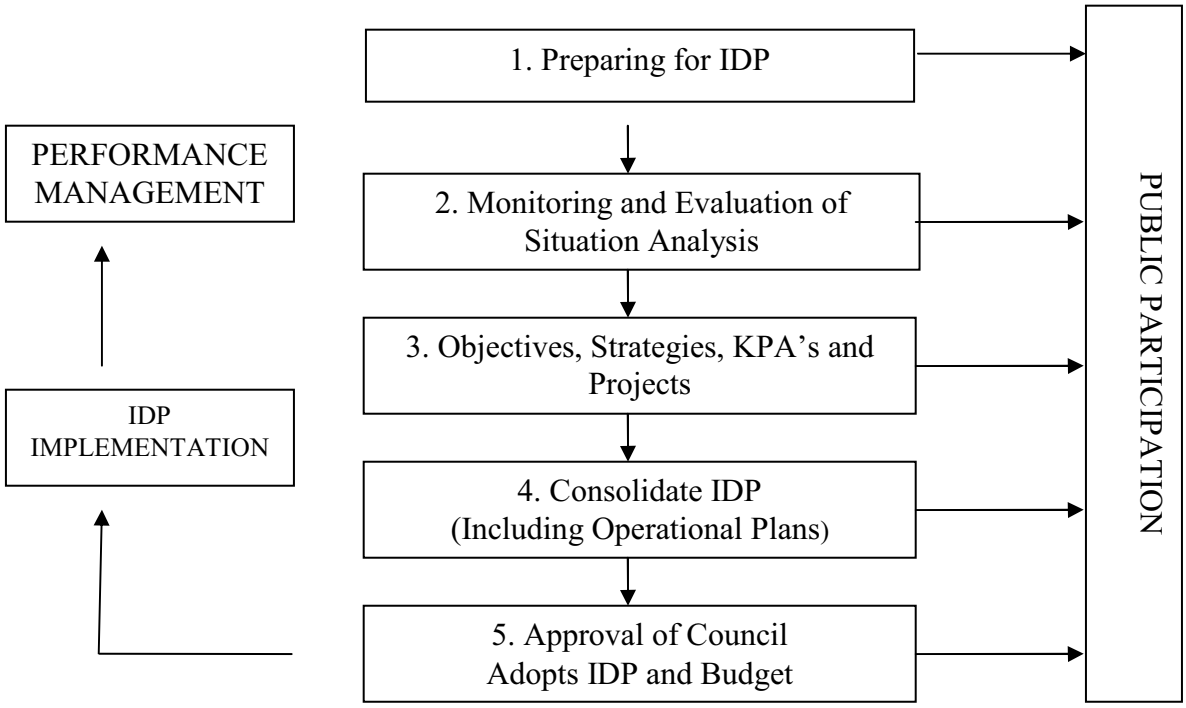


Figure A.1: IDP Review Process

The IDP Review for 2010/2011 was undertaken within the framework of National, Provincial and District plans and policies, with particular consideration being given to the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), Pixley ka Seme District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS) and the Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS).

The amendments contained in this revised IDP for 2010/2011 were formulated on the basis of:

- An assessment of implementation performance and the achievement of IDP targets and strategic objectives – considering the impact of successes and corrective measures necessary to address problems and challenges;
- Review of sector strategies and plans, and cluster analysis reports inform the input of communities;
- Council strategic session outcomes of 2009;
- Changing internal and external circumstances, impacting on priority issues, objectives and strategies;
- Powers and functions of the municipality;

and was concretised through the deliberations of the:

- IDP, Budget and Performance Management Representative Forum
- Public input sessions and sector input sessions
- Management meetings and steering committee meetings
- Emthanjeni Municipality Directorate input

1.3 Process Followed

In August 2009, the Emthanjeni Municipal Council approved the IDP Process Plan and Budget Schedule, detailing the process for the IDP and Budget development for 2010/2011.

In accordance with the provisions of the Process Plan the IDP was reviewed and further developed through the processes detailed below:

- An IDP Representative Forum meeting was held on November 2009 and March 2010, where progress over the last year was considered and the IDP Process Plan was presented.
 (Membership of the Representative Forum is detailed in Annexure B)
- Council Strategic Session in 2009, held in De Aar
- Strategic sessions were convened with emerging farmers, tourism sector and young people of the entire municipality, led by councillors and officials
- Finally, a series of further engagements will be undertaken during April/May 2010.
- The final IDP and Budget for 2010/2011 must be presented for adoption by Council by the end of May 2010.
- Submission of the IDP to the MEC of Local Government for comments.
- The adopted IDP will be advertised for public comments.
- In addition to the IDP Rep Forum that was established, Council have established the IDP Steering Committee. The purpose of these is to ensure that the review and implementation of the IDP is driven by these structures.
- Council Meets the People are conducted 4 times a year in all the wards.
- The IDP / Budget input meetings for 2010/2011 were held during the month of February and early March 2010 in all wards.
- Attended the Provincial IDP Evaluation Session in Upington 19 March 2010

Other processes followed:

- General discussions and meeting with members of the IDP Steering Committee.
- Liaison with various government departments and stakeholders.
- Consideration of the MEC's comments on the IDP.
- The MTAS engagements unfolded in March 2010.

SECTION B: SITUATION ANALYSIS

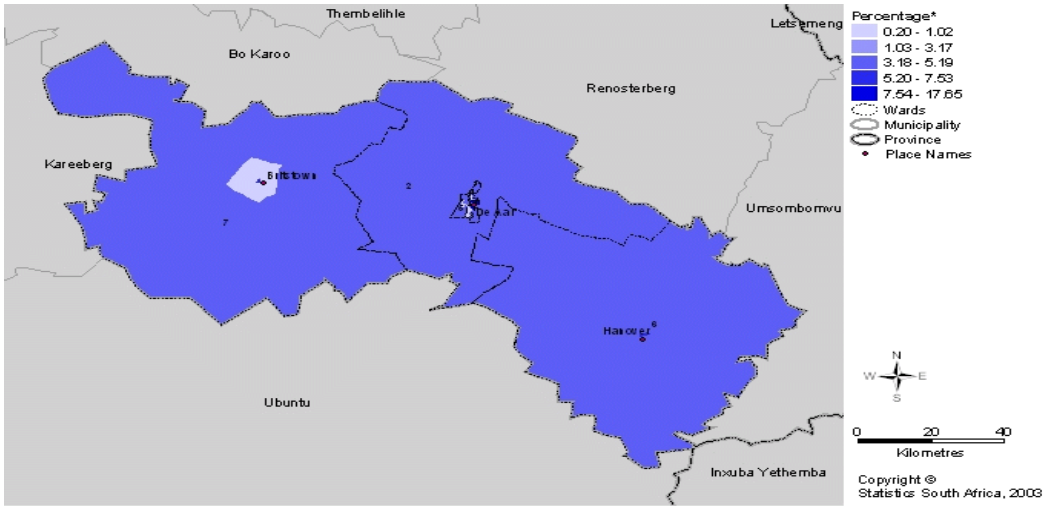
1. EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

1.1 Emthanjeni Municipality in Context

Emthanjeni, and especially De Aar, is renowned for its central location on the main railway line between Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Namibia. De Aar is situated in the Northern Cape Province, with an approximate population of 991919 people (census 2001). The Municipality is further situated in the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality with an approximate population of 164412 people (census 2001), this represents 16, 92% of the Northern Cape population. The Municipality is also situated approximately 300km south west of Kimberley, 440 km south east of Upington, 300 km north east of Beaufort-West and 300 km south west of Bloemfontein.

Hanover lies approximately 65 km east of De Aar on N1 main north to south route. Britstown is situated about 55 km west of De Aar on the N12 route. Both these main routes link Johannesburg and Cape Town. The towns of Emthanjeni lie in an extensive stock farming area with the emphasis on sheep, mutton and wool farming, especially Merino's.

Emthanjeni Municipality, specifically De Aar, is the seat of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality; the Municipality further hosts all Government Departments. Emthanjeni Municipality covers an area of approximately 11390km². Emthanjeni comprises 11% of the district land area and 3% of the province. We further represent approximately 23% of the district's population.



Distances from major centres in South Africa:

- Johannesburg : 750km
- Pretoria : 810km
- Cape Town : 748km
- Bloemfontein : 315km
- Port Elizabeth : 502km

De Aar has the following residential areas:

- De Aar-West
- De Aar East
- Nonzwakazi
- Waterdal.

Britstown has the following residential areas:

- Jansenville
- Mziwabantu
- Britstown (town)
- Proteaville

Hanover has the following residential areas:

- Kwezi
- Nompumelelo
- Joe Slovo park
- Tornadoville
- Hanover (town)

Geographical Features and Natural Resources

Climate

Emthanjeni Municipality is situated in the Northern Cape Province, which has a semi-arid climate; specifically in the Pixley ka Seme Region which has summer rainfall, occurring mainly in the late summer months. The area has warm summers and very cold winters, with temperatures varying from high 30°s in January/February to below freezing in June/July. The region is subject to periodic droughts which have a serious impact on the surrounding farming areas and on the economy of the towns.

Rainfall	: approximately 300 mm per annum
Lowest minimum temperature	: minus 10˚C
Highest maximum temperature	: 40˚ C
Average summer temperature	: 24˚ C
Average	: 14 humidity 43 %

Physical Characteristics

Water

The towns of Emthanjeni Municipality obtain water from 68 boreholes and two fountains, divided into 4 borehole schemes. The monthly capacity of the fountains varies according to the rainfall. The water quality is hard and presents problems for bathing, washing and electrical appliances.

The municipality is embarking on further drilling of new boreholes.

Minerals

De Aar and the surrounding area does not have any economically viable mineral deposits, as far as can be ascertained. Recent studies indicate the possibility of uranium deposits in the area (Hanover). This can only be ascertained after elaborate studies are conducted.

Vegetation

The vegetation is typical of the Karoo region with Karoo bushes and grass as the dominant features. Lone thorn trees occur in limited areas. Alien vegetation and weeds: various alien plants and trees are to be found in the Emthanjeni Municipal area on private and municipal property.

Examples found in the areas:

- Silver-leaf bitter apple(De Aar sports ground and De Aar East)
- Spiny Cookle Bar(Waterdal and Commonage)
- Jointed cactus
- Oleanders (Mostly private properties and parks)
- Prosopis trees (Commonage, private and municipal properties, parks etc.)
- Syringa trees

Flood lines

No perennial rivers are to be found in the immediate vicinity of the towns. All storm water channels are local and the catchments area is limited to the immediate vicinity of the towns De Aar experiences problems with storm water in the streets and subway due to a lack of proper storm water drainage.

Air

The quality of air in the Emthanjeni Municipal area can be described as good. In comparison with the pollution in other urban centres, air pollution is minimal. Problems such as acid rain do not occur in Emthanjeni Municipal area. Pollution from industries is kept to a minimum. Dust pollution does occur in the Karoo to a certain extent, due to the sparse vegetation and low variable rainfall.

Brick making kilns in Hanover cause air pollution and are potentially not licensed or approved. To address this DME and DTEC must monitor compliance and enforce the law.

Spatial Analysis

The following is based on the Spatial Development Framework adopted by the municipality;

To start with, the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) provides a framework for future development by reflecting localities of severe deprivation and need, resource potential, infrastructure endowments as well as current and potential economic activity through descriptions of key social, economic and natural resource trends and issues shaping the national geography. It acts as a common reference point for national, provincial and local governments to analyse and debate the

comparative development potentials of localities in the country by providing a coarse-grained national mapping of potential.

Flowing from the NSDP are the following narrative principles used as guide by all spheres of government when making decisions on infrastructure investment and development spending:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, key among which would be poverty alleviation.
- Government spending on fixed investment is beyond the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens, such as water, electricity as well as health and educational facilities, focusing on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential to attract investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities focusing on people, not places. This aims to create a balance between exploiting the potential of localities with high levels of poverty and development potential through fixed capital infrastructure as well as localities with low development potential and government spending. Government should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence.
- Over coming spatial distortion of apartheid. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centers. Infrastructure investment and development spending should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa to create regional gateways to the global economy.

From the principles of the NSDF discussed above, the NSDP provides a sound basis for the integrated spatial development framework (SDF) of the Emthanjeni Municipality and is an indicative guideline that should promote dialogue and co-ordination between departments and spheres of government about the region's spatial priorities.

On this premise therefore, the plan provides a framework for deliberating the future development of the region's space economy, and recommends mechanisms to bring about optimum alignment between infrastructure investment and development programmes within the municipal area. It is not a development plan, nor does it predetermine what should happen where, when and how. Instead, it utilizes principles as common notions of need potential as a common backdrop against which investment and spending decisions should be considered and made. The plan can therefore be regarded as a coherent set of policies and guidelines that will guide all development that has an effect on the way land is used.

Key to the SDF of Emthanjeni Municipality are the spatial structuring elements which link to NSDP, the Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NCPGDS) and the District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS) and these include development corridors and nodes. This is necessary in order to create a framework of investment confidence that facilitates both public and private sector investment within the region.

During the compilation of the SDF, Emthanjeni Municipality took a decision to strengthen its institutional arrangements and structures to support synergy and integration of provincial priorities and programmes.

Therefore the following integrated spatial development framework principles have been included in the plan to guide spatial planning, land use management and decision-making in the Emthanjeni municipal area:

- Priority investment in new and existing areas must be made to upgrade and develop localities with greatest economic potential.
- The use of resources for infrastructure development and operation must be balanced with the carrying capacity of ecosystems, so ensuring the wise use of natural resources and environmental service areas.
- Integration needs to take place mainly along transport corridors (N1, N12 and N10), from localities of concentrations of the greatest need for development towards areas of the greatest economic potential to facilitate spatial integration, particularly of displaced settlements, with areas of opportunity and potential.
- Investment should focus on the development of people through skills development and access to knowledge opportunities for communities with high developmental needs but low economic livelihood potential. This will facilitate choice and the ability to move to areas of greater potential, which is the result of continued investment in 'place' rather than people in areas of low economic potential.
- The intensity and diversity based on the level of economic potential of an area incorporates greater intensity of investment in higher-density development forms, the provision of a bigger range and diversity of investment types and supporting services as well as a greater mix of income levels and activities. The type of investment is focused on addressing the extended and diverse needs of a range of people, including the elderly people with disabilities, child-headed households, single-headed households and migrant families.
- Affordability in terms of income levels was considered in relation to the different investment products. For example, lower-cost housing products are targeted in localities with higher levels of lower income need while more higher-density, higher cost housing products are targeted in areas of higher-income need.
- Clusters of investment in all human settlements offers a range of social, economic and recreational opportunities. Clustering opportunities in nodes or along the identified development corridors in growth centers as proposed in the plan will increase accessibility and maximize the economies of scale.

All the above then transform into objectives around land management namely:

- Ensure availability of minimum acceptability level of infrastructure and services throughout the municipal area.
- Improve capacity in service delivery.
- Create an efficient and integrated settlement pattern in Emthanjeni Municipal area.
- Well structured network system allowing for ease of movement.
- Efficient and effective links between pertinent nodes, products and services.
- To develop and implement an appropriate land use management system.

- Facilitate security of access to land for development.
- To adhere to sound environmental practices and to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

Finally, land management guidelines have also been developed in the SDF primarily to control and manage the future spatial development of the region.

Historical Overview of Emthanjeni Municipality

De Aar

De Aar means “the artery”, and in many senses this town is the lifeblood of the Karoo. It’s the head office of the Emthanjeni and Pixley Ka Seme District Municipalities; home to many artists; there’s an important weather station that can be toured by visitors, and it’s the second most important railway junction in the country. The significance of its situation on the railway line is because it’s central to Gauteng, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Namibia.

There are about 110km of railway lines, including 29 rail-tracks in De Aar’s precincts. However, “De Aar” founded in 1904, was so named because of the many water-bearing arteries that occur underground. Unlike many other Karoo towns, it did not start around the Dutch Reformed Church, but in fact started around the railway line.

De Aar has the largest abattoir in the Southern Hemisphere and supplies all the major centres throughout the entire country with the famous “Karoo” lamb and mutton. Apart from meat production, the sheep farms around De Aar are also major suppliers of wool. All the water used in the town comes from boreholes – which is why the town is known for its large number of wind pumps. The town is easily accessible by tarred road, two airfields serve it – one is an all-weather runway that can accommodate any type of aircraft and it’s only 52km away from the national bus route.

Hanover

This attractive and historic little town on the N1 lies more or less halfway between Cape Town, Gauteng and Kwazulu-Natal. It was established in 1854 at the base of some rocky hills on the farm Petrusvallei, which was bought from Gert Gous. He requested that the town be called Hanover, after his great grandfather’s town in Germany.

When declared a magisterial district in 1876, the town was very fortunate to be appointed with a far-seeing magistrate, Richard Beere. He insisted that trees be planted so that resident’s descendants would have shade. Due to the increase in water consumption caused by an increase in residents, the spring that Hanover was built around dried up, and the number of trees seen in the town today is far less than 100 years ago. Beere loved the Karoo and spent a lot of time on the summit of Trappieskop, where a stone pyramid honouring his contribution to the town was erected when he died.

The older houses were all built right on the road edge – as per authority’s instructions at the time – and when, in later years, homeowners built on verandas,

they had to pay a one shilling tax for this privilege. Today, they are still paying this tax, which is now R17, 00. Hanover was home to Olive Schreiner – well known South African author – who lived here from 1900 to 1907, and referred to it as "the prettiest little village I have ever seen". Her husband, Cron, was an agent in town and today his offices are used as a small guest house. Like many small Karoo towns, most of the streets are not tarred and the residential areas are very quiet. However, behind garden walls and front doors there's plenty of activity going on as the industrious residents carry out their daily business.

The town is home to a variety of artists and craftspeople, as well as having several restaurants, a delightful bookshop, coffee shop and a museum. Interesting Karoo architecture is to be seen and many gardens have a wind pump standing sentinel in one corner. Surrounding farms are principally Merino sheep farms, with many of the country's best breeders farming in the Hanover district. Lesser Kestrels, from Europe and Central Asia, come to nest in trees around town, and can be seen gliding in the dawn and dusk sky from late October to the end of summer.

Britstown

It was in the heady days of The Great Diamond rush in the year of 1877 that Britstown came into being. Fortune hunters paused here in their frenzied dash to the fabulous diamond field, and a settlement mushroomed to provide fresh horses, fodder, refreshment and accommodation. Soon even a concertina virtuoso made music for happy dancers lubricated by the local brew. First the Fuller and Gibson coaches and then others stopped here. But by the time Britstown gained municipal status in January, 1889, a railway line already snaked across the Karoo plains to carry would-be diamond diggers through to Kimberley.

Emthanjeni Municipality Population

According to Statistics South Africa, the total population of Emthanjeni Municipality was 35549, composed as follows:

Table B1: Population

AREA	AFRICAN	COLOURED	ASIAN	WHITE	TOTAL
DE AAR					
Male	3543	7181	21	1637	12384
Female	4014	7766	12	1841	13635
Total	7556	14946	33	3478	26019
BRITSTOWN					
Male	400	1306	1	138	1846
Female	398	1617	2	160	2178
Total	797	2922	3	298	4024
HANOVER					
Male	756	421	1	95	1274
Female	866	453	1	100	1421
Total	1621	873	2	195	2695
EMTHANJENI					

FARMS					
Male	252	971	0	249	1473
Female	184	947	0	206	1338
Total	435	1917	0	455	2811
EMTHANJENI TOTAL					
Male	4951	9879	23	2119	16977
Female	5462	10783	15	2307	18572
Total	10413	20662	38	4426	35549

Source: Census 2001

Emthanjeni has a total population of 35549 and is currently a category 3 Municipality. The recent Community Survey (StatsSA) indicates that the total population has increased to 38228.

Households

Household in Emthanjeni Municipality in 2001 stood at 8621 (Census 2001) the Community Survey conducted in 2007 indicates 9489.

The following table indicates percentage distribution by type of main dwelling.

Table B 2:

	Census 2001	CS 2007
House or brick structure on separate stand or yard	86,9	90,1
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	2,5	0,4
Flat in block of flats	1,4	1,8
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	0,8	3,1
House/flat/room in back yard	1,3	0,7
Informal dwelling/shack In back yard Not in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	 1,8 4,8	 1,9 2,1
Room/ flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	0,4	-
Caravan or tent	0,1	-
Private ship/boat	0,0	-
Workers' hostel (bed/room)	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**

Ages Categorization

Table B: 3 Details the age split within the population. The percentage of the population aged 20 – 65 is effectively the biggest margin illustrating the increased number of people looking for employment opportunities.

Table B 3: Ages categories

Categorization by Age grouping	Population Size		Total Population	% of TLF F&M
	Female	Male		
0 – 19	7735	7508	15243	42.9%
20 – 34	3913	3908	7821	22.0%
35 – 64	5612	4754	10366	29.2%
65 and above	1312	797	2109	5.9%
	18572	16967	35539	

Source: Census 2001

2. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

In reviewing and analysing the economic environment in Emthanjeni Municipality it is apparent that the Municipality lacks comprehensive and accurate economic data. Emthanjeni Municipality has developed a strategy which we are now finalising.

The Emthanjeni Municipality Local Economic Development Strategy was developed with the aim of accelerating growth, job creation and empowerment. The plan is not an independent plan, but rather set out medium term goals in support of the achievement of overarching objectives of the IDP.

Key attributes of the strategy:

- **Installation of professional acumen**
- **Improved service delivery**
- **Deepened democracy**
- **Public / Private partnerships**

2.1 Emthanjeni Municipality's Economy

De Aar is the main town of Pixley ka Seme serving a total of 24 other towns. De Aar is also the venue of the annual Central Karoo Show which takes place in January - February each year, and is a red letter event, drawing entries from all over the country.

De Aar is a potential industrial growth point with ample industrial sites, reasonable prices and tariffs, affordable labour and the necessary infrastructure. De Aar is therefore the ideal place to establish industries, a fact which can be borne out by various major industries which have already established themselves here. The central location and excellent rail and road links have resulted in several chain stores opening branches.

The Emthanjeni area is increasingly becoming the centre for supplying the whole country with the famous "Karoo" mutton with its unique flavour and quality. Emthanjeni has several abattoirs in De Aar: one solely for sheep with a capacity of 1000 carcasses per day, supplying meat to all the provinces. The second abattoir has a capacity for 550 sheep carcasses and, in addition to beef, supplies meat far beyond our region, even as far a field as Durban. The third abattoir specialises in venison for export.

All the courier services operating nationally serve the towns comprising Emthanjeni municipal area.

There is also a synoptic weather station in De Aar gathering climatic data and literally putting De Aar on the world map. The towns of Emthanjeni Municipality boast a pleasant country atmosphere, doing full justice to the motto of the Upper Karoo Region "where tranquillity is only surpassed by the hospitality".

Sheep, wool and mutton are the main farming activities in Britstown while hunting of small game (springbuck) is also very popular.

The Smartt Syndicate Irrigation Scheme situated 25 kilometres west of Britstown, provides water to Lucerne and wheat farmers. There is a museum in the former Anglican Church next to the Municipal offices.

Hanover is also well endowed with qualified construction industry artisans. Like the other towns in this region, wool is exported to Port Elizabeth without being processed. We note with great concern the opportunities for local people in relation to the second economy but we also further identified the need for the municipality to become involved with the empowerment of SMME's and the roll out of cooperatives. This should enable the second economy initiatives to become active contributors to the economy of Emthanjeni as well as the entire district.

2.2. Investments

The Emthanjeni Municipal Council has worked towards a sustainable Local Economic Development Strategy which would be aligned to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy. The aim of Local Economic Development is to create employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty, and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents. It is therefore very important to know that Local Economic Development is an ongoing process, rather than a single project.

The Council and the Local Economic Development Unit is constantly in discussion with members of the community and developers about new projects and developments. The smallest project or business concern is equally as important as major developments. The prospect of a new hospital has certainly created an upsurge in interest and development in Emthanjeni Municipal area. To date there was no movement on the investment we already received. Residential erven in Rantsig are also in high demand. Assessment rate rebates are also offered for new developments. It is worth mentioning that delays with the completion of the Hospital are causing investors to be sceptical to invest in the area. We are, however, also in the preparation stage with regards to Urban Renewal Strategy to deal with the segment of improving the economy by concentrating on the improvement of our townships and closing of buffer zones.
The municipality is involved with renewable energy sources for the area, possible investors were identified already.

Areas where Council wants to contribute to increase the economic value of Emthanjeni Municipal area are as follows:

- Upgrading of existing buildings and ensuring that dilapidated private property is addressed.
- Cleaner public environment

- Additional parking
- Provision of public toilets
- Promotion and marketing
- Tourist attractions
- Attracting new businesses to Emthanjeni
- Transportation (air, rail and road)
- Promotion of BBBEE
- SMME Development
- Quest for alternative energy sources

Other future planning and projects which Emthanjeni also concentrate on to increase Economic Development are:

- Development of N10 Corridor.
- Upgrade of landing strip
- Hanover and Britstown sewerage sites.
- Revitalization of Rail
- Upgrading of Nature School (Poortjie)
- Development of industrial sites (Hanover / Britstown).
- Urban Renewal Programme (Renewal of Townships)
- Town Houses and Chalets Development (near new Hospital)
- Lucerne Project
- Toilet Paper Plant
- Upgrading of Museums and Caravan Parks.
- Chicken Farm
- Paragliding (extreme sports)
- Water Purification
- Iron, Ore and Manganese Smelter Plant
- Upgrading and maintenance of parks in Emthanjeni
- Accommodation and Conference facilities
- Amusement and Fun park
- Logistics hub
- Renewable Energy hub

The rate of unemployment within the area of Emthanjeni Municipality is extremely high and according to the Stats SA the levels are as follows:

Table B 4:
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA (STATS SA - CENSUS 2001)

EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY	**FEMALE**	**MALE**	**TOTAL F & M**	**% OF TLF F & M**	**% OF POPULATION F & M**
EMPLOYED	3178	4271	7449	33.3%	21.0%
UNEMPLOYED	2848	2320	5168	23.1%	14.5%
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	5538	4182	9720	43.5%	27.4%
Total Labour Force (TLF)			**22,337**		

Major Economic Sectors

The major economic sectors within the area of Emthanjeni Municipality are as follows:

- Services sector (Community)
- Manufacturing
- Retail
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Tourism

As a result of Transnet scaling down its activities as well as smaller businesses closing down from time to time economic activity in the area is stagnating. The future economic attractions/planning for Emthanjeni area are:

- The new Hospital
- N12 new garage (Britstown)
- Possible upgrading of railway station (Revitalization)
- Development of Industrial sites in all three towns
- Renewal of more residential sites in all towns
- Town houses and chalets
- Development N10 corridor (development of strategy)
- Water pipeline from Orange River over 15 years
- Shopping complex and filling station opposite new hospital.
- Renewable energy hub
- Logistics hub

2.3 Agriculture

Currently there is not a great deal of development in the area but numerous possibilities exist which could still be investigated. The most important economic activities in the area are related to agriculture and the future possibilities of processing local products in the area. The central location and excellent transport system linking Emthanjeni with the rest of the country are some of the main advantages of the region. Further potential exist for gaming.

2.4 Tourism

The tourism sector could provide large returns for local residents with initiative, expertise and creativity e.g. like the processing of horns from game into various products. The Municipality has developed a Tourism Strategy as a new paradigm for tourism was required. It presents improvement in tourism and critical projects to turn the sector around.

2.5 Commonage

We further should be in a position to provide much more assistance to the emerging farmers who show keen interest in growing in the industry. The municipality is providing land for the emerging farmers to further their aspirations but much more is required to ensure that they actually meet their targets.

Emthanjeni Municipality have also applied for additional land from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform due to the demand of commonage (measuring 2669.181 HA). The beneficiaries will lease the land from the state.

The Smart Syndicate Dam could possibly provide a permanent water supply to the area in future, if it were possible to realise its potential.

3. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Youth Development

This domain has not been central to the priorities of the municipality, but with the introduction of a fully fledged Council Committee on youth this is starting to change. We have been able to ensure that a dedicated person is appointed to lead youth development in the municipality. What will transpire in the municipality is that a local youth council will be established to take forward the interest of young people. The Youth Unit will be beefed with the central task of improving youth development. The Council has agreed to prioritize youth development.

Children

Children form a critical component of young people and require just as much attention. It remains high on the agenda of the committee and that we should find ways of engaging the Education Department and Social Development Department as to what should be our different roles.

We are also waiting on the transfer of the Youth Advisory Centre, currently under the control of the District Municipality, but the Municipality is earmarked to take over the management of the centre. The centre is providing the necessary services to the youth and we can only complement these services. We will continue to improve on the proportion that should or must be earmarked for the youth through the budget and IDP processes. We, however, require all the assistance that can be availed to the municipality to achieve its objectives.

3.2 HIV/AIDS Integrated Programme

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- All workers with the disease shall be involved in all prevention, intervention and care strategies.
- No worker / employee nor their families and colleagues shall be discriminated against due to their HIV status.
- The status of female employees / women shall be confirmed, to prevent discrimination against them.
- Confidentiality and informed consent of all employees with respect to HIV testing and test results shall be protected.
- Services provided, i.e. Education, counselling and health care should consider the sensitivity of employee's culture, language and social circumstances.
- The municipality has a crucial responsibility to provide education, care and welfare to all employees.
- Capacity building will form the cornerstone to speed up HIV / Aids prevention and control measures.

A set of primary indicators and surveillance data

Emthanjeni needs a set of key indicators that can be used to track the overall response of the community to the epidemic. This means not only tracking the course of the epidemic over the next five years, but also tracking changes in attitudes, social values, health care practices, socio – economic conditions and behaviour that act as pre-disposing factors of the epidemic.

The following list of indicators is proposed as a combination of various indicators that collectively can be used to judge how well the community is doing in terms of tackling the HIV epidemic.

Where necessary, mechanisms to collect the required data will be developed.

General trends of the epidemic

- Prevalence of HIV amongst antenatal clinic attendees (using national sentinel surveillance procedure)

Youth

- Prevalence of HIV amongst antenatal clinic attendees below the age of 18 years (using national sentinel surveillance procedure)
- Teenage pregnancy incidence and rate

Prevention

- Proportion of STD cases effectively managed using syndrome treatment in the community.
- Percentage of sexually active women using condoms
- Proportion of children leaving primary school who are fully informed of the causes and methods of transmission of HIV

Socio-economic indicators predisposing to HIV transmission

- Proportion of household living below the minimum poverty line
- Unemployment rate

Abuse of women

- The number of reported rape cases
- The number of cases of workplace abuse related to employees contracting HIV

Social values, human rights and acceptance in the community

- The number of VTC clients
- The number of homeless children, as a proxy indicator of the capacity of society to care for
- AIDS orphans
- The number of people “coming out” as people living with AIDS

Proposed objective-level indicators to use for the IDP:

- Prevalence of HIV amongst antenatal clinic attendees (using national sentinel surveillance procedure)
- Prevalence of HIV amongst antenatal clinic attendees below the age of 18 years (using national sentinel surveillance procedure)
- Teenage pregnancy incidence and rate
- What indicators for impact on families etc?

Strategies

These strategies should be emphasised:

- An effective, scientifically proven and culturally appropriate information, education and communication (IEC) strategy.
- Escalating accessibility and acceptability to voluntary HIV testing and counselling to all employees as well as the community.
- Improve STD management and promote increased condom use to reduce STD and HIV transmission among all employees and the whole community, more condom distribution.
- To provide a support system for all who live with the disease.

The Strategic Plan is structured according to the following four areas:

- Prevention
- Treatment, care and support
- Human and legal rights
- Monitoring, research and surveillance

In addition, the youth will be broadly targeted as a priority population group, especially for prevention efforts.

Priority Area 1: Prevention

* Strategy 1: Promote safe and healthy sexual behaviour
* Strategy 2: Improve the management and control of STDs
* Strategy 3: Reduce mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)
* Strategy 4: Address issues relating to blood transfusion and HIV
* Strategy 5: Provide appropriate post-exposure services
* Strategy 6: Improve access to Voluntary HIV Counselling and Testing (VCT)
* Strategy 7: Increase condom distribution (more condom points)

Priority Area 2: Treatment, care and support

* Strategy 8: Provide treatment, care and support services in health-care facilities
* Strategy 9: Provide adequate treatment, care and support services in communities
* Strategy 10: Develop and expand the provision of care to children and

orphans

Priority Area 3: Human and legal rights

* Strategy 11: Create a supportive and caring social environment
* Strategy 12: Develop an appropriate legal and policy environment

3.3 Community Safety Programme

Community safety is an issue which places a demand on the entire community to act together in dealing with factors affecting and threatening the sense of well-being of each and every individual within the community.
Crime and fear of crime reduces the quality of life in communities and people enjoy life more when they feel safe. The fear of crime within communities has its origins from people personally experiencing crime, the realities of drug and alcohol misuse, being socio-economically disadvantaged and witnessing crime in the immediate neighbourhood.
Reducing crime within the municipal boundaries continues to be a high priority for the Emthanjeni municipality and partner organisations involved in making De Aar and the surrounding areas a safer place to live in.
Reducing particularly violent crimes, domestic violence, anti-social or immoral behaviour and tackling the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol misuse are some of the municipality's priority.
The municipality also recognises that providing alternative facilities such as leisure, sports for young people as well as diversionary activities through a multi-agency youth crime prevention framework plays a part in preventing and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.

The purpose of this Community Safety Plan is to set out how the Emthanjeni municipality, its partner organisations as well as the local community can work together to;

- Reduce crime
- Improve the quality of life of the community
- Assist young people to lead a useful life, free from crime

This plan explains the efforts of the Emthanjeni municipality and its partner organisations to reduce crime and create a safe and secure community by;

- Working in partnership
- Identifying priority crimes and geographical areas based on sector and crime profiles
- Supporting the effective functioning of Sector policing
- Supporting the establishment and functioning of Street Committees

Communities within the Emthanjeni municipality are experiencing the following challenges;

- The high prevalence of crime(Domestic violence, Stock theft, Rape, Murder, Assaults and Shoplifting)

- Partnership challenges-lack of cooperation and commitment
- No integration of priorities among different departments
- Substance Abuse and a relatively high number of liquor places
- Unemployment and Poverty
- Community Ignorance and negligence
- Mobilisation of community
- Degeneration of moral fibre
- Social grant misuse
- Children on streets
- Planning and policing of Big events

Making the residents within the Emthanjeni municipal boundaries feel safe is the main outcome anticipated from this Community Safety Plan. In order to achieve this, the following priorities are targeted, namely;

- Establishment of a integrated structure/Committee to deal with community safety
- Extensive fight against crime
- Effective implementation of Sector Policing
- Establishment of Street Committees(Safer streets)
- Prevent and Reduce Violence against Women & Children
- Victim empowerment
- Anti-Substance Abuse
- Public Education, Awareness and Mobilisation
- Moral Regeneration
- Reducing dysfunctional families
- Involving young people in crime prevention initiatives
- Encourage an active, engaged and responsible community
- Poverty reduction

4. GOOD GOVERNANCE

Administration and Strategic Planning

Human Resource Development

Human Resource Strategy

We are in need of a Human Resource Strategy which addresses all HRM, as well as HRD matters. Currently we are in negotiations with a service provider who can draft it for the municipality. This need to be a district venture seeing that the expectation for this strategy is also with other local municipalities in the district.

Human Resource Manual

A draft HR manual was developed which would be a guiding document in all HR related matters of the municipality.

Institutional Support

Support to Council

- The Directorate provides institutional support to Council and its committees.
- It ensures that the municipality has comprehensive HRM policies and ensures implementation.
- It further boosts the moral amongst employees

Administration and Strategic Planning

Work Skills Plan (WSP)

The municipality submits a WSP on an annual basis. In the document training needs are identified as well as providing plans on how to address them.

Employment Equity Plan (EEP)

Council adopted an EEP which is valid for a term of three years (3). During this year a new plan will be forwarded to be endorsed by Council. Annually EEP reports are submitted to both Department of Labour and the Employment Equity Forum meeting in the province.

Policies and By-laws

The By-laws of the municipality were promulgated in 2008. The following are the by-laws;

Law Enforcement
Cemeteries
Keeping of dogs control
Keeping of animals, poultry and bees control
Street trading control
Advertising signs and disfigurement of the fronts or frontages of streets control

Water services
Building control
Municipal taxi ranks
Electricity
Fire brigade
Refuse removal
Caravan parks
Swimming pool
Municipal commonage
Fireworks
Tariffs, credit control and debt collection
Standing orders
Antennae systems
Parking meter and parking-ground

Policies of the municipality is determined and drafted for adoption.

Staff

The Corporate Services Department under the Director Corporate, Community and Development Services, has 16 officials who are responsible for all administrative work, agendas and minutes, personnel matters, archives, telephone systems, typing, translation and messengers.

There are also 10 employees working at the town and community halls of Emthanjeni Municipality

7 Employees work at the three libraries in De Aar and 2 each in Britstown and Hanover.

The Traffic Department has a Chief Traffic Officer and 4 Traffic Officers as well as 2 employees carrying out administrative duties and 1 general worker.

We employed another Peace Officer that will assist us with implementing the By-laws.

At the Vehicle Testing Station 2 officials are employed.

Finance

Background

The structure makes provision for 31 permanent employees of which 2 positions are vacant in the financial department of Emthanjeni Municipality. The position of Chief Financial Officer has been filled. All staff members are accommodated in the new organisational structure and they are settling into their positions.

Emthanjeni Municipality currently utilizes the Abakus system for financial processes and procedures comprising the following systems: consolidated debtors, creditors, stores, ledger, assets and cash book. With the new releases on the financial systems, the supply chain, assets and national treasury reporting modules will be

released before the beginning of the new financial year. These modules will be fully electronic and will integrate into the FMS totally.

Structure

The Department has three divisions headed by Accountants, namely Revenue, Expenditure and Supply Chain Unit. All these divisional heads report to the Manager: Financial Services. The Supply Chain Unit head's position has been advertised and will be filled in this financial year. The Office Heads of Hanover and Britstown also report directly to the Manager: Financial Services. The Manager Financial Services reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) directly on all the operations of the financial department.
The Supply Chain Unit is in operation and provides stability with regards to internal controls.

Financial Viability

The Total Budget of the municipality amounts to **R144 million** total revenue and **R158 million** total expenditure and has a potential to be financially viable but is constrained by consumer priorities in terms of accounts payments. For that reason, plans are already in place to gradually introduce pre-paid meters for all residential properties and, ultimately rolling that over to water. Before the roll out of pre-paid water meters, Council will consult with all communities to explain the benefits of the initiative for maximising revenue collection – especially through aligning bulk purchases and sales and minimising bad debts.

Implementing this initiative on full scale is currently hampered by funding constraints and the aim is therefore to approach provincial and national governments and other funding sources to fund the initiative.

Debt Collection

The Municipality has terminated the services of the Debt Collection Company to collect all outstanding amounts that are more than 60 days in arrears. The municipality is reverting back to our own collection system that is believed to bring better progress. Council also employed Debt Collectors in the various wards to motivate consumers to pay their accounts. The Debt Collectors are assisting to collect part of the R45 million that is outstanding.

BUDGET: 2010/2011

The Total Budget for 2010/2011 is **R144, 258, 918 revenue and R158, 966, 453 expenditure** summarised as follows:
Table B: 5

Revenue By Source	Budget Amount	Expenditure Categories	Budget Amount
Property rates	16,123,264	Salaries	47,137,002
Services	61,549,508	Repairs & maintenance	7,904,362
Interest received	640,000	General expenses	19,817,030

Interest on debtors	756,000	Provisions : Bad Debt	7,313,179
Fines & penalties	8,985,130	Bulk purchases	26,820,920
Licences & permits	1,032,680	Interest expense: External borrowing	2,039,846
Operating grants & subsidies	30,583,000	Collection Costs & Commission	4,727,344
Capital grants & subsidies	13,336,667	Capital expenditure: own	5,795,372
Rent of Facilities	433,351	External	12,626,667
Other income	10,819,318	Unconditional Grants	10,077,197
		Provision: Other	363,950
		Depreciation	14,343,584
Total Revenue	**144,258,918**	**Total Expenditure**	**158,966,453**

Future Plans

The establishment of a complete Supply Chain Unit remains a top priority for the Finance Department. Office space remains a huge challenge for the centralisation of the service so that it could interlink between the other divisions of the department.

Financial reform where the conversion process in terms of the financial statements from IMFO format to GAMAP/GRAP will be undertaken after the Annual Financial Statements have been prepared. The most important part of this process will be to have a compliant Asset Register. The municipality has now completed the processes.

The upgrade of all computer equipment together with proper computer training of financial staff are addressed in order to improve on systems development, systems reporting and, most of all, to serve the consumers better. The upgrade of the customer care together with the credit control section will be finalised.

The replacement of pre-paid electricity meters in Britstown will continue. This effort will reduce the possible electricity losses that we experienced due to a lack of proper monitoring which the current meters could not provide because of the age of the meters. This will also enhance credit control efforts as electricity meters will be connected to the new Prepaid Electricity Financial Systems.

Each ward is having its own cashier point where services can be paid.

The processes of general valuations according to the provisions of the Municipal Property Rates Act have been initiated and valuators appointed. It is currently

estimated that on completion and implementation the new valuation roll will contribute an increase of about 35% to current revenue from property rates.

The process of upgrading the pre-paid electricity vending system was completed during the 2007/2008 financial year. The financial system is operating smoothly but the ESKOM load shedding was influencing system operations. Prepaid electricity is available on a 24 hour basis, and it is very much appreciated by our customers.

Financial reforms will take place on a continuous basis. Proper adherence and compliance with the MFMA, MFMA Circulars and reporting will be prioritised throughout the financial year.

The following policies are reviewed and adopted with the Budget and IDP process:
- Indigent policy
- Rates policy
- Credit Control
- Tariff policy
- Budget policy
- Cash and Investment policy

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Services

Introduction

The Infrastructure and Housing Services Directorate consists of the following departments.
- Technical Services
- Electricity
- Housing and Project Management

Technical Services:

The Technical Services Department consists of the following divisions each with its own foreman or supervisor.
- Water Services
- Streets and Storm Water. (including private sidings, commonage, airfield)
- Parks and Buildings
- Sport and Recreation (Caravan parks, swimming pools and sport grounds)
- Town Planning and Building Control
- Waste Water (Sewerage)
- Waste Management
- Cemeteries
- Mechanical Workshop

Water

Policy and Statutes

a) National Water Act 1998, no 36 of 1998

b) Water Services Act 1997, no 108 of 1997
c) Regulations relating to Compulsory National Standards and Measures to Conserve Water. (Water Services Act, No 108 of 1997
d) Water Services Plan for Emthanjeni Municipality, Draft 2006
e) Annual Water Audit and Report – 2005/2006 financial year
f) Regulations on Fluoridating Water Supplies (Regulations under the Health Act, No 63 of 1997)
g) Strategic Framework for Water Services – September 2003

Water Sources

De Aar, Hanover and Britstown is dependant on groundwater from the following number of boreholes for each town:

- De Aar : 55 boreholes with a total monthly yield of 230 000 kl.
- Britstown : 9 boreholes with a total monthly yield of 26 000 kl.
- Hanover : 4 boreholes with a total monthly yield of 25 000 kl.

In the case of Hanover and Britstown the boreholes are located on the commonage. In De Aar
The boreholes are scattered right around the town in all directions, with the furthest lying 35 km
From De Aar most of De Aar's boreholes are located on private farms and the water is purchased from the landowners. The purchase price ranges from 17c to 40c per kilolitre, depending on the existing contracts.

No water purification is done in any of the three towns.

Current situation baseline

Britstown and De Aar are currently experiencing a water shortage: Extension of Britstown Bulk Water Supply (Driling of new bore holes). All residents have access to water. Replacement of pipes in De Aar, 20km of steel pipes.

Water Network

- Reticulation – Currently there are 7400 water connections as well as 147 km of water pipes in the reticulation network.
- Supply – At present there are 126 km of main water pipes, 68 boreholes, 6 pump stations, 5 reservoirs, 48 water level monitors and a telemetry borehole control system.

Water Quality

Water in De Aar, Britstown and Hanover is hard and the biggest problems are experienced with bathing, washing (water does not foam easily) and electrical appliances such as kettles and geysers. The high magnesium content of the water causes a bitter taste. The following water analysis is carried out:

- Bacteriological analysis - monthly
- Chemical analysis - annually

The following documents are used to process / interpret the analysis:

- SABS 241 – 1984 Water for domestic use
- Quality of domestic water supplies: Volume 1-3 (Department of Water Affairs and Department of Health)

The proposed analysis could be increased if necessitated by circumstances. The following water samples are taken:

- Bacteriological - at reservoirs and various places in town
- At reservoirs, various places in town, and every borehole separately.

Current level of water and sewerage services for occupied premises – 2007:
Table B: 6

A) Sewerage				
	No of Occupied Premises			
	De Aar	Britstown	Hanover	Total
Flushing toilets	5368	0	151	5519
Vacuum tanks	40	427	128	595
Buckets	43	18	411	472
Dry sanitation	1	543	224	768
TOTAL	5452	988	914	7354

B) Water				
	No of Occupied Premises			
	De Aar	Britstown	Hanover	Total
In House	4412	427	297	5136
On site	1003	496	603	2102
Communal Standpipes	37	65 (informal)	14	116
TOTAL	5452	988	914	7354

Water Balance (losses) and Consumption

An annual water audit, to determine water loss from boreholes to the end consumer is carried out in Emthanjeni Municipality.

Water leakages, the major contributing factor to water losses, are repaired immediately and the public (consumer) is regularly encouraged to report leakages. All water leakage repairs are recorded on a prescribed form. A Water Conservation and Demand Management Study were completed during 2004 and it contained various recommendations to reduce and manage water losses.

See attached executive summary.

Water demand management is an ongoing process implemented to limit water losses and thus provide a cost effective service. A water audit was carried out for the 2008/2009 financial year and the water losses for the past three years are detailed below:

Table B: 7

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	KL	**%**	**KL**	**%**	**KL**	**%**
Total abstraction	2 569 958	-	2 390 985	-	2 601 608	-
Total sales	1 959 174	-	1 814 407	-	2 097 709	-
Bulk losses	176 442	6.9	204 808	8,6	212 524	8,2
Distribution losses	434 342	18.1	371 770	17,0	291 375	11,2
Total losses	**610 784**	**23.8**	**576 598**	**24,1**	**503 899**	**19,4**

These losses occur from borehole to consumer and include all forms of loss i.e. financial, faulty meters, leakages, un-metered supply etc.
The water losses show a decline during the past three years.

Meters are read on a monthly basis. Those stands still dependant on stand pipes in the streets or un-metered water connections are charged a basis tariff.

Resource Protection

Over-utilization of boreholes is currently prevented by keeping abstraction within the prescribed abstraction rates and monthly maximum abstraction capacity of the boreholes. In the case of Britstown it is possible that some of the boreholes are being over-utilized due to peak demand during the summer months. In order to address these problem additional boreholes will have to be developed in Britstown. A geohydrological survey was done in Britstown and Hanover during 2004/2005. Sufficient water was found in Hanover but the Britstown survey will have to be extended.

All boreholes have been provided with water meters which are read monthly and comparisons made with the abstraction capacity of the boreholes in order to prevent over-utilization of individual boreholes.

Roads and Storm water

Emthanjeni at present has 202 km of streets within the towns of De Aar, Britstown and Hanover, of which 131 km (65%) are gravel and 71 km (35%) are tarred. The gravel roads are graded on a quarterly basis. Emthanjeni Municipality experience storm water problems in all 3 towns.

Current Condition of Roads

The gravel and tarred roads are in a poor condition and upgrading and resurfacing is urgently required. The tarred roads are especially a source of concern as very little resurfacing has been done during the past 20 years. As a result the road surfaces are crumbling. It is for this reason that Council committed the municipality to budget for the improvement of roads. The municipality is currently busy with a resealing programme and the upgrade of roads out of own funds.

Private Sidings

Only De Aar has private sidings and they are in a reasonable condition at present. Due to the high cost involved, no preventative maintenance is carried out and faults are repaired only when a problem arises.

The total length of the railway line is 1.54 km and serves 15 industrial sites. The private siding is current underutilized and is only being used by 1 industry.

Airfields

De Aar

De Aar has two airfields, one of which has a concrete runway. The municipal airfield has dirt runways and is registered with the South African Civil Aviation Authority and is inspected by them annually. A landing fee is charged according to the size of the aircraft.

The second airfield with the concrete runway is situated 12 km west of De Aar's central business district and is used by the Defence Force. The public however have limited use. The Airfields presents potential for the municipality.

Britstown and Hanover

Both these towns have airfields with dirt runways which are not registered. These runways are used at own risk and the airfields are seldom used.

Storm-water

Only the western part of De Aar has underground storm-water drainage. The rest of De Aar, Hanover and Britstown do not have any storm-water drainage. This causes great inconvenience for the residents during and after rain. Low-lying areas in these towns have also experienced flooding in the past. A master plan for storm-water in De Aar is already agreed to, so that the problem can be addressed systematically, the plan was completed recently.

Storm water drainage improvement is seen as critical for the municipality and it was agreed that it should be implemented with road construction.

Commonage

All three towns currently have commonage areas which are leased on a monthly basis, as well as land which has been made available to emerging farmers. All commonage land in De Aar is available to emerging farmers. The process of placement of farmers is in progress. The same processes are followed in Britstown and Hanover.

The size of the commonage areas is as follows:
Table B: 8

TOWN	COMMONAGE
De Aar	2907 ha
Hanover	8308 ha

Britstown	9736 ha
Total	**20951ha**

Town Planning and Building Control

Policy and Statutes

a) National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 103 of 1977
b) SABS Code 0400, application of Act 103 of 1977
c) Series of General Regulations PG 245/1945
d) Regulations Relating to Public Garages PG 871/1973
e) Regulations Relating to Keeping of Bees PK 166/1967
f) Regulations for Preventing Conditions likely to Cause of Further the Spread of Fires PG 828 / 1959
g) By-law relating to Antenna Systems for Citizen Band Radio's PG 456/1980
h) Standard Regulations Relating to Advertising Signs and Defacement of Street Fronts or Frontages PG 593/1958, PG 774/1965
i) By-law relating to Industrial Effluents PG 688/1986
j) Regulations Relating to the Prevention and Suppression of Nuisances PG 798/1972
k) By-law relating to Liquefied Petroleum Gas PG 311/1980
l) By-law relating to Unsightly and Neglected Buildings and Premises PG 491/1992
m) Northern Cape Development and Planning Act, No 6 / 1998.

Structural plans

a) De Aar Town Planning Scheme May 1985
b) Framework Plan : Future Extension De Aar East 1986
c) De Aar Area : Urban Structural Plan
d) Britstown and Hanover: Land Use Planning Ordinance, No 15 of 1985. Section 8 : Scheme Regulations
e) Nonzwakazi : Local Structural Plan, August 1994
f) Hanover, Tornadoville : Local Structural Plan
g) Emthanjeni Scheme Regulations - 2004

Staff

Building control and town planning matters are dealt with by Manager Infrastructure Services and the Technical Officer who is also the building control officer. Planning of new extensions is handled by private consultants appointed by the Council.

The staff involved in town planning and building control provides information to other departments as well as consultants regarding proposed developments and land transactions on a continuous basis.

Building Plans

During the 2008/2009 financial year a total 79 building plans for an estimated value of R 9 602 956 was approved. Comparative figures for building plans approved during the past 3 years are set out below:

2004/2005	**64 building plans**	**R 4 628 821**	
2005/2006	**67 building plans**	**R 4 079 820**	
2006/2007	**88 building plans**	**R 9 159 722**	
2007/2008	**102 building plans**	**R 8 170 587**	
2008/2009	**79 building plans**	**R 9 602 956**	**-**

MECHANICAL WORKSHOP

Statutes

Road Transportation Act 74 of 1977

Vehicle Replacement

A new fleet of vehicles was purchased for De Aar, Britstown and Hanover.
The vehicle fleet operation, maintenance and replacement strategy (Aug 2004 to June 2009) now forms a sectoral plan in the IDP. The municipality has approved a loan application for priority vehicles that will assist with service delivery.

Note: See attached recommendations of Vehicle Fleet Operation, Maintenance and Replacement Strategy at the back of the document.

Vehicles and Equipment: Maintenance

The Workshop takes care of all repairs, services, certificates of fitness and roadworthy certificates, as well as fuel pumps.

Staff

The Workshop has 5 staff members:

- Qualified Mechanics – 2
- Artisan Assistants – 3

Finance

The costs of the Workshop are defrayed against the various divisions.

ELECTRICITY

Policy and Statutes

Electricity is supplied according to Electricity Act 41, Municipal By-laws as published and amended from time, and the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85/1993, additional regulations as approved by the Council as well as the conditions lay down by the Manager Infrastructure Services.

Summary

De Aar, Britstown and Hanover purchase all their electricity from Eskom at 22 kV. The maximum demand for 2006 reached nearly 10.7 MVA for De Aar, 1.0 MVA for Hanover and 0.5 for Britstown. The energy purchases for the various towns are 44.4 GWh (De Aar), 2.2 GWh (Hanover) and 4.3 GWh (Britstown) respectively.

De Aar has a well planned and developed primary infrastructure which can handle the current, as well as an additional demand of about 3 MVA (based on firm supply capacity).

In De Aar basically all erven are serviced with electricity. Each year extensions are made to the infrastructure to accommodate new developments. In the case of Tornadoville and Kwezi residential areas in Hanover, the electricity distribution is handled by Eskom.

The maintenance of the electrical infrastructure has fallen behind in recent years (as in most small towns), due to the lack of funds, equipment and expertise. This serious scenario is a major threat and it is essential that this problem is addressed with real urgency.

The problem with unauthorized use of electricity is a challenging exercise and constant monitoring and adjustment is required to be successful. It is believed that the situation is reasonably under control, although the lack of reliable information from the Financial Department is a major concern.

De Aar has an industrial area with reasonable spare capacity. On the other hand, a section of this network is not in a healthy condition and capital investment is urgently needed to prevent a potential black out. In addition the municipality has approved a renewable energy project. They are now in planning processes.

Staff

The Electro- technical Department consists of 26 employees:

- Manager : Technical Services (vacant)
- Network Superintendent (vacant)
- 4 Foremen
- 3 Artisans with assistants
- Team of General Workers

At present there is a staff shortage of qualified electricians in the department and no preventative maintenance is carried out currently. Apart from meter inspections and new installations the only maintenance work done relates to complaints received or faults which occur.

Vehicles/Equipment/Store

The Department has vehicles and the essential equipment to maintain the existing network and carry out limited network extensions. Minor construction work is normally handled internally but major work is done with the assistance of private contractors.

The Department has its own Store with equipment and material for everyday, as well as strategic use.

Distribution Network

Supply

Electricity is purchased from ESKOM at 22kV. ESKOM supplies the De Aar Sub-station at 132kV from the Hydra Sub-station (the largest sub-station in die Southern Hemisphere). The ESKOM Sub-station is equipped with 1X20 MVA 132/22 kV step down transformer with expansion facility for the future.

In the case of Britstown and Hanover the supply is obtained from the 22kV rural networks.

Primary Networks

The primary system voltage in De Aar, 22 kV. A 22kV ring network supplies the main intake substation (2 x 10 MVA) and two 1 x 5 MVA substations in De Aar East with capacity for a third 5 MVA substation.

The distribution is done at 6.6 kV in De Aar & Industrial Area and 11 kV network on the other hand is overwhelming an overhead network.

Electricity is also supplied to Transnet, Sewage Disposal Works, small holdings, a number of farms and two of De Aar's borehole fields (10 boreholes and 2 booster pump stations) providing drinking water to De Aar.

A load control system is used to regulate the maximum demand in the town. The maximum demand is lowered by about 15% by switching geysers off and on.

In the case of Hanover, the primary distribution is also at 22kV. All the boreholes on the outskirts of town are also supplied from the network. The network was upgraded a few years ago and is currently in a reasonable state. ESKOM is the distributor in Kwezi and Tornadoville.

Britstown's internal high voltage distribution network is also 22kV and serves Britstown, Mziwabantu, Jansenville as well as a rural network supplying the municipal boreholes. Partially upgrading of the network over recent years did ensure that accepted system reliability could be maintained, although further upgrading in the future is essential.

The following schedule contains the main infrastructure in the various towns:

Table B: 9

DESCRIPTION	DE AAR	HANOVER	BRITSTOWN
22/6.6 kV Power Transformers	2 x 10 MVA	N.A.	N.A.
22/11 kV Power Transformers	5 MVA	N.A.	N.A.
Total length of Overhead Power lines (6.6/11/22kV)	63 km		
Total length of Underground Cables (6.6/11/22kV)	40 km		

Number of distribution sub-stations @ 400 V	66		
Number of distribution transformers	130		
Installed capacity of distribution transformers	31 MVA	Unknown	Unknown

Secondary Network

The 230/400 volt network consists mainly of overhead networks with underground networks in certain of the more affluent residential areas. The estimated total number of consumers is 7000 (2005), excluding disconnected consumers. Meter and load control relays are inspected on a preventive basis. Meters are tested on request or where faulty readings are suspected.

The secondary network comprises the following:
Table B: 10

DESCRIPTION	DE AAR	HANOVER	BRITSTOWN
LV overhead power lines	44 km		
Underground cables	78 km		
Service connections	143 km	27 km	4.5 km

Street and Area Lighting

De Aar has about 1700 street lights and 9 (30/40 m) high mast lights. Over recent years the streetlight network was extended together with reticulation projects. Some ad hoc streetlight extensions have also taken place over recent years; however a substantial amount of capital is required to upgrade and extend the street and area light networks.

Many out-dated and ineffective streetlight units exist in Hanover and Britstown and some areas in De Aar. These need to be replaced as soon as possible as they are also expensive to maintain.

A great concern is the funds required to maintain the extensions of street and area light networks.

Electrification

In the case of De Aar en Britstown it could be assumed that all dwellings do have access to electricity. The network is extended on a yearly basis to accommodate new dwellings.

Tornadoville and Kwezi in Hanover are part of ESKOM's distribution network. ESKOM is therefore responsible to extend the network as required. ESKOM is further requested by the Municipality on a yearly basis to accommodate potential new consumers.

Electricity Purchases and Sales

Electricity losses for the past 2 financial years: The following statistics were available for 2008/2009.

Table B: 11

	2007/08	2008/09	Difference
Maximum demand	10,7 MVA	1082 KVA	490 KVA
Total units purchased	53 719 011	54 151 027	+ 0,8%
Total units sold	46 247 837	43 578 410	- 5,8%
Total system loss	7 471 174	10 572 617	+ 4, 15%
% line losses	13,91%	19,52%	

Quality of electricity

Consumer faults are attended on a daily ad hoc basis and restored as soon as possible. Due to the lack of qualified and experienced personnel and the correct equipment, limited repair work is possible on 6.6 kV and higher voltage networks.

Specialists are employed to assist with power failures, when required.
What ever the cause, an attempt is made to provide a service of high quality to ensure satisfied consumers.

Restructuring: Electricity Distribution Industry (EDI)

Emthanjeni Municipality falls under RED 2 will comprises the whole of the Free State, the eastern part of the Northern Cape and a portion of Gauteng. Several meetings and workshops have already been attended and a number of working groups have been established to determine the road ahead for RED 2. Emthanjeni Municipality is now required to do a MSA Section 78 investigation. The biggest challenge is to carry out the Section 78 investigations using our own officials.

Housing

Emthanjeni Municipality applied in April 2006 to the MEC of Housing and Local Government to be granted Level 1 Accreditation in terms of the Housing Accreditation Programme for Municipalities.

A consulting firm was retained by the Department to assist us in preparing a business plan as part of the pre-accreditation support programme. The purpose of the business plan was to constitute the accreditation application to the MEC.

The Municipality was successful in its application, to the extent that we were conditionally accredited for level 1 by the MEC in October 2006. Much has been done since then by both the Municipality and the Department of Housing and Local Government to respond to the areas that required intervention. Much remains to be done. The Municipality is in the process of drafting a Housing Policy that would be able to clarify the stance of the Municipality pertaining to the delivery of housing within its jurisdiction. The following is a brief synopsis of the condition of housing in the municipal area that requires to be addressed;

Informal Housing:

De Aar	127
Britstown	103
Hanover	120
Total	**350**

Municipal Housing needs for the entire Emthanjeni Municipal area is ***3041*** and it is continuing to increase

Britstown **650**
Hanover **598**
De Aar **1793**

It must be indicated that we experienced visible change since the introduction of the Housing Unit of the municipality.

The Department of Cooperative Government, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs (Department of Housing and Local Government) already approved the following:

2009/2010

Hanover	100 houses
Hanover	50 planning of erven
Britstown	33 houses (igloos) and further 32 houses

Future Application

2010/2011	1000 houses
2011/2012	1000 houses
2012/2013	1008 houses

These were based on the housing backlog of 3008.

The Expanded Public Works Programme

The socio-economic status and conditions of Emthanjeni, with its high level of poverty cannot be overemphasized. For this reason, it is characterized by a high level of unskilled and unemployed number of residents.

This Expanded Public Works Programme is exemplified as an all-embracing inter-governmental exercise which aims to mutually improve service delivery through efforts by the three spheres of government, Non- governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Governmental Departments and other development protagonists to address the above-mentioned issue. The latter mentioned stakeholders and role-players will develop and absorb the unemployed residents into productive and meaningful employment through training and empowerment activities.

The Emthanjeni Municipality is committed to being an Agent of Change within it area of jurisdiction. Since the launch of this programme, the Municipality has been engaged with the Department of Public Works in terms of operational and implementing the EPWP.

We would further be applying for counter funding as the municipality already set aside funds (own capital) for the upgrading of municipal roads (labour intensive process to be followed). We have not yet been successful for the last 5 years the municipality upgraded roads out of own funds but could not fund the training component.

6. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Policy and Statutes

- Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act and Regulations (No 54/1972)
- Health Act 1977 (No 63/1977)
- Tobacco Products Control Act (No 83/1993)
- Tobacco Products Control Amendment Act (No 12/1993)
- National Water Act (No 36/1998)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85/1993)
- Health Service Professions Act (No 56/1974)
- Agricultural Pests Act (No 36/1983)
- Hazardous Substance Act (No 15/1973)
- Animal Slaughter, Meat and Animal Products Hygiene Act (No 87/1967)
- Businesses Act (No 71/1991)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No 107/1998)
- National Environmental Management Act (No107/1998)
- Environment Conservation Act (No 73/1989)
- Meat Safety Legislation (No 40/2000)
- Abattoir Hygiene Regulations (No 121/1992)
- Waste Management Act

Staff

The Department of Social Services has 71 employees at present.

DE AAR

- Drivers (3)
- Shift Workers (4)
- General Workers (39)
- Clerk (1)
- Cleaner (1)
- Cleaning Superintendent (1)
- Operator (Front-end Loader (1)
- Operator: Compactor (2)
- Vacancies (12)

BRITSTOWN

- Foreman (1)
- Drivers (2)
- General Worker (6)
- Vacancies (3)
- Casual workers (4)

HANOVER

- Foreman (1)
- Drivers (2)
- General Worker (6)

- Vacancies (3)

Vehicles and Equipment

At present the Council has several compactors, vacuum tankers, night soil removal trucks, tractors with trailers and a front-end loader for the provision of essential services.

Cemeteries

The Council has 6 cemeteries where burials take place. Most of the burials take place on weekends as people work during the week. In some cemeteries graves are dug in advance and again filled with loose soil. In other cemeteries the graves are dug on request or the community digs the graves themselves to save costs. At all the cemeteries problems are experienced with people damaging gravestones or removing fences.
The Council is currently busy upgrading the cemeteries in Emthanjeni. The cemeteries are being cleaned and the fences repaired or replaced. The vandalizing of graves has been discussed with the SAPS. The SAPS has been requested to visit the cemeteries during weekends when most of the vandalism takes place. The public has also been urged to become involved and the problem is also regularly highlighted in the local newspaper again. The municipality has commissioned the administration the maintenance of graveyards.

Primary Health Services - Provincialisation

In the municipal area there are 6 centres where preventative and curative services are provided to the community free of charge. Three of the centres are municipal property and the other centres are staffed and operated by the province. All the centres are very busy. Nurses take care of the screening and serious cases are referred to the doctor. The quality of services is determined by the subsidy received annually from the province as well as the availability of medication.
Each clinic is visited by a community doctor everyday. At present there are several doctors available in De Aar and the Upper Karoo Area. Doctors rotate between the clinics and there is also a doctor on call 24 hours per day at the Central Karoo Hospital. Patients can be diagnosed by Professional Nurses and other seriously ill patients, are attended to by the doctors. Specialist visits De Aar monthly. Patients are referred to the specialist by the doctors or Professional Nurses. Medication is freely available at the clinics which are ordered from the suppliers in Kimberley. Problems occurred in some cases where the suppliers in Kimberley could supply the clinics with medicine.

The MTCT project, which is organised by the Department of Health, is still functioning. Briefly the project is about the Transmission of HIV from a HIV positive mother to the unborn child. The Day Hospital between Nonzwakazi and Malay camp is targeted as a Pilot Station" where pregnant mothers can visit the clinic have they blood tested for HIV and receive special treatment and counselling on the birth of the baby. The baby will be tested again at the age of two years. The following staffs is available in De Aar

7 Doctors
2 Dentists

2 Pharmacists
1 Dietician
1 Speech Therapist
1 Physiotherapist
1 Occupational Therapist

Doctor's Visits

Each clinic is visited by a community doctor every day. At present there are three community doctors in De Aar. These doctors rotate between the clinics. There is also a doctor on call 24 hours per day at the Central Karoo Hospital. Patients who cannot be diagnosed by the Professional Nurses and seriously ill patients are attended to by the doctors.

Specialist Clinics

Specialists visit De Aar every 5 weeks. Patients are referred to the specialist clinic by the community doctors. These patients report to the clinics to receive their medication. Specialist items not on the EDI list are then ordered from Sekunjalo.

Staff Shortage

It sometimes happens that there is only one professional nurse per clinic. The patient load for the professional nurse to attend to is 50 – 80 per day.

- Patients use all the health facilities
- Laboratory tests are sometimes duplicated / high cost involved
- Many duplicated tuberculosis notifications
- There is no way to keep track of patients
- Auxiliary service officials are no longer able to do house calls as they are used as clerks
- Patients visit the clinics for trifling matters
- Free service encourages misuse of centres.

Preventative Services

- Immunization and healthy baby clinic
- Tuberculosis
- Family Planning
- Aids counselling and guidance
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Ante-natal clinics

Curative services

- Primary health care
- Hypertension treatment
- Diabetes mellitus
- Minor ailments
- Chronically ill patients
- Dispensary services provided by the Senior Professional Nurse

Specialist Services

Each month one of the professional nurses at the clinic is required to assist at the Specialist Clinic.

Food Premises

Inspections and investigations are carried out weekly. Personnel tried their outmost to service the premises weekly. All the premises that prepare foodstuffs received certificates of acceptability after they complied with the specifications and requirements. A great deal of attention is paid to the tidiness of the kitchens and other workplaces where foodstuffs are prepared. Special attention is also paid to the condition of the ablution facilities. Medical reports of food handlers are also controlled and training in health and hygiene is provided continuously. Inspectors also monitor the condition of the structure of the premises. Natural and artificial lighting and ventilation play a very important role in the building as well as the availability of hot and cold water at hand wash basins and sinks. Samples of food and used cooking oil are taken frequently and sent to the labs where the samples are tested. Inspections at payout points are also carried out to ensure that the informal businesses also provide safe and healthy foodstuffs to the community.

In order to ensure that all foodstuffs are of good quality the responsible officials are required to implement the following:

- Confiscation, detaining and supervision of destruction of foodstuffs.
- Registration of food premises by the proper local authority
- Co-ordination and investigation of all cases of food poisoning.
- Training and guidance of all staff at food premises.
- Taking of food samples at outlets for bacteriological tests.
- Control of all malpractices

Water Samples

To ensure that all domestic water supplies from municipal reservoirs and boreholes used for human consumption are of a high standard bacteriological testing and chemical analysis is done at regular intervals.

Hygiene Evaluation System Applied at Abattoirs

Meat inspections are carried out on a weekly basis at Eldorado Pig Abattoir. A service is also sometimes provided at private abattoirs – De Aar Abattoir and Môreson Abattoir.

Important Trends, Problems and Characteristics

Problems

- Crime (especially house breaking)
- HIV/Aids, especially along N1 route
- Alcohol abuse

Challenges

- To get more communities involved in social / community affairs
- To obtain funds to address problems
- To involve business
- To alleviate poverty through job creation and other empowerment programmes
- To encourage greater integration between various departments, municipalities and organisations
- To create a data base for needs strategies and timeframes.

7. Environmental

Waste Management

Essential services are provided on a regular basis throughout the entire municipal area. Refuse removals take place once or twice per week and black refuse bags or tarpaulins are used to remove domestic refuse from premises. Businesses and schools are serviced twice per week in De Aar.

Various specialised refuse removals are done every day in respect of garden refuse and building rubble. The Council also carries out various cleaning projects during which residential areas are cleaned. Littering is prevalent and causes numerous problems. Refuse is dumped at the refuse tips. Forms have already been completed for the registration of the sites. Consulting Engineering firms have already upgraded and brought the tip sites in De Aar up to standard. Problems are experienced at the sites as people have been removed the fencing and there is no management and control. A contractor has been appointed for the first phase, once funds have been received.
Further we want to point out that a local recycling concern is busy with recycling at the tip site. Recycled articles are removed on a daily basis from the site and light material is the covered with soil.

New vehicles have been purchased for the removal of refuse in Britstown and Hanover. The same staffs are used to remove household refuse and night soil. The refuse is removed by refuse carriers once per week and dumped at the refuse tip. No recycling is done, cleaning up campaigns are also carried out in Britstown and Hanover. Adequate equipment is not available and manual labour has to be used or a front-end loader has to be dispatched to the towns.

There are still some residential areas within the municipal area making use of buckets. The buckets are removed twice per week. The contents are discharged into oxidation ponds. Buckets are washed and disinfected daily.

Buckets are still used in the following townships
De Aar = Waterdal – 19 (formal stands do have waterborne sewerage)
3 Churches Nonzwakazi,

Hanover = 200

Britstown = 400

Dry sanitation was also installed in Hanover and Britstown. In Britstown 69 houses have dry sanitation and 25 in Hanover. In other cases the only occupants of the houses were women. There were also houses only occupied by elderly people. The houses in Britstown are provided with a bag to collect the waste material. This bag is suspended in a frame. The bag is unfortunately difficult to handle in some cases and someone has to climb down into the structure to remove the bag. It was then decided that the General Workers would handle all aspects of the service. Even then the community was still dissatisfied with the system and the night soil buckets are still in use. In some cases the community had to handle the waste and they did not want to be involved in the process. The site where the bags are dumped is in the vicinity of the oxidation ponds. The site will be fenced in the near future as part of the job creation projects.

The system in Hanover operates differently. No bags are used there. The waste material is raked back and removed in containers when dry. Fewer complaints and problems are experienced here and the reason may well be because the occupants do not have to handle the waste.

Sewage Purification

De Aar has conventional purification works situated about 16km north east of De Aar. An activated sludge process is used to purify about 2850 m³ of water daily. The purified water is used to irrigate tree plantations.

Alien Vegetation and Weeds

Various alien plants and trees are to be found in the Emthanjeni Municipal area on private and municipal property.

Examples found in the area:

Silver – leaf bitter apple (De Aar Sports Ground and De Aar East).
Spiny Cockle Bar (Waterdal and Commonage)
Jointed cactus
Oleanders (mostly private properties and parks)
Prosopis trees (commonage, private and municipal properties, parks, etc).
Syringa trees

The alien plants and weeds must be eradicated and combated for the following reasons:

- They use more water than indigenous plants and trees and this poses a danger to our groundwater.
- They displace natural vegetation and grazing and also result in a loss of biodiversity.
- They increase the danger of soil erosion and veldt fires.

Currently the Department of Water Affairs is busy with an ongoing programme to eradicate Prosopis trees in the rural areas but it is also very important to combat propagation in our towns.

Alien plants are regularly controlled on the advice of the Department of Agriculture and knowledgeable organisations.

It is the Council's policy not to plant Syringa trees anymore and where they die to replace them with indigenous trees.

Environmental Hazards

The whole of the Emthanjeni area, including 3 towns and rural areas, is dependant on groundwater for domestic and agricultural use and it is of the utmost importance that these subterranean sources are protected.

Possible Pollution Hazards

Sewage Purification Works – DE AAR

The sewage effluent is currently within the prescribed limits of the permit. The permit also demands that the purified water be used for irrigation, which is not currently being done. The possibility that the nearby boreholes on Paardevlei could be polluted is very unlikely but preventative measures should be implemented to preclude any such possibility.

The likelihood of polluting the nearby Brak River is not known as no studies have yet been undertaken.

Pollution of Groundwater – BRITSTOWN (MZIWABANTU)

Mziwabantu is dependant on one borehole for domestic use.

This borehole is situated 50 metres from the nearest houses, which would necessitate the right choice of a future sewerage system. The houses nearby have a vacuum tank sewerage system and sewer blockages will have to be addressed immediately. Care will also have to be taken to ensure that the vacuum tank is emptied regularly and is not allowed to overflow. The sewage oxidation ponds in Britstown are situated approximately 1 km from this borehole and it is unknown whether they pose a pollution hazard for the borehole. The borehole water should be tested regularly for any sign of pollution.

Landfill Site – DE AAR

The landfill site is situated next to the De Aar Country Club and near to the town's reservoirs. The possibility of polluting the nearby municipal borehole for domestic use as well as the boreholes of the Country Club should be investigated.

A detailed report on the lifespan and proposed management of the refuse tip, has been prepared as part of the co-operation agreement between Emthanjeni and Karlstad, Sweden. Funding has been approved for the upgrading of the De Aar landfill and the project has already been started. The Integrated Waste Management Plan identifies some of the challenges.

Groundwater pollution – HANOVER

Notwithstanding the existence of septic tanks with French drains in Hanover, groundwater surveys have shown that the level of the groundwater table is shallow

and that future sewerage systems would have to be chosen carefully to prevent pollution of groundwater. There are also stands in Hanover with private boreholes and windmills that have to be protected.

Section C:
Municipal Context of Priority Issues/Objectives and Strategies

1. The Vision and Mission of the Municipality

Vision

We, Emthanjeni Municipality, commit ourselves to a humane and caring society, living in a healthy and secure environment, conducive to sustainable economic development.

Mission

We strive to: -
Deliver quality services and promote development in our municipal area in a non-exist, non-racial and non-discriminating manner. We do this by creating a climate of co-operative governance with meaningful partnerships with all stakeholders, especially the members of the general public.

2. Self Assessment and Key Learning points of the Planning Process

The Emthanjeni Municipality IDP Review 2009/2010 was coordinated in house and it has enhanced buy-in to the process by directorates and ownership of the document. Participation from directorates did improve but can still get better. Public participation was institutionalized to ensure that all residents have an equal right to participate.

3. Community and Stakeholders Priority Issues

The following list of priority issues were identified by the communities and stakeholders through the participation process and represent a general trend of service delivery needs in most of the wards that were consulted. We must indicate that the list of projects will be linked to strategies. The identification of projects represents the next strategic step closer to implementation. We have been able to meet the following sectors as to broaden the participatory role of the community; youth (all wards) and business people.

The issues were therefore translated into key performance areas; hence the municipal priority issues were developed.

List of Community and/or Stakeholder Priority Issues
Table C.1

Geographical Area	Development Needs	Prioritized Needs
Community		
• **Ward 1**	• Economic Development • Skills Development • Availability of land • Job Opportunities • Youth development	• Economic Development • Job Opportunities • Skills Development • Youth Development • Availability of land
• **Ward 2**	• Economic Development • Housing • Skills Development • Improve infrastructure • Availability of land • Improve electricity supply and roads • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Improve education • Sports and recreational • Social welfare • Safety and Security • Arts and Culture • Youth Development • Reduce HIV/AIDS • Public Participation • Tourism Development	• Economic Development • Housing • Improve Infrastructure • Skills Development • Job Opportunities • Improve education • Youth Development • Tourism Development • Public participation
• **Wad 3**	• Economic Development • Housing • Skills Development • Improve Infrastructure • Improve electricity supply and roads • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Disaster Management • Arts and Culture • Youth Development • Reduce HIV/AIDS	• Economic Development • Housing • Improve Infrastructure • Skills Development • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Youth Development • Tourism Development • Reduce HIV/AIDS
• **Ward 4**	• Economic Development • Housing • Skills Development • Improve Infrastructure • Improve electricity supply and roads • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Disaster management • Arts and Culture • Youth development • Reduce HIV/AIDS	• Economic Development • Housing • Skills Development • Improve infrastructure • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Youth Development

Geographical Area	Development Needs		Prioritized Needs
• **Wad 5**	• Economic Development • Housing • Skills Development • Improve Infrastructure • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Improve education • Sports and recreation	• Safety and Security • Arts and Culture • Traffic Management • Environmental Management • Youth Development	• Economic Development • Housing • Improve Infrastructure • Skills Development • Job Opportunities • SMME Development • Youth Development
• **Ward 6**	• Economic Development • Housing • Sanitation • Skills Development • Improve Infrastructure • Availability of land • Improve electricity supply and roads • Job Opportunities • SMME Development	• Disaster Management • Safety and Security • Youth development • Commonage maintenance	• Economic Development • Housing • Sanitation • Improve Infrastructure • Skills Development • Availability of land • Improve electricity supply and roads • SMME Development • Youth Development
• **Ward 7**	• Economic Development • Housing • Skills Development • Improve infrastructure • Improve electricity supply and roads • Job opportunities • SMME development • Sports and recreational	• Traffic management • Environmental management • Youth development • Commonage maintenance • Tourism Development	• Economic Development • Housing • Improve infrastructure • Skills Development • Job opportunities • SMME development • Traffic management • Youth development

Major areas identified by the communities that requires attentions, includes; improvement of infrastructure, skills development, economic growth, provision of housing, job opportunities, sustainable services, youth development and improved roads. It is however incumbent on the municipality to consider key performance areas to ensure that we address all the areas raised by citizens of Emthanjeni Municipality. Other issues that need further attention are the issues on Housing, SMME Development, Sport & Recreation, Youth Development and women empowerment.

4. Key Performance Areas

The issues identified by the communities were translated into Key Performance Areas (KPA), which Emthanjeni Municipality seeks to address;

- Basic Service Delivery
- Provision of Infrastructure

- Local Economic Development
- Environmental Management
- Social Development
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Safety and Security
- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Municipal Institutional Transformation

5. Priority Issues as identified

The Key Performance Areas focuses on addressing the following priority issues which are not in order of priority.

Table C.2: Municipal Context of Priority Issues

No	Key Performance Area	Priority Issues
1	Basic Service Delivery	1) Waste Management
		2) Sanitation
		3) Water Infrastructure
		4) Energy
		5) Roads and Storm water
		6) Housing
		7)
		8) Sports and Recreational Facilities
		9) Commonage
		10)Transportation
		11)Cemeteries
		12)Public Amenities
		13)Open Spaces
3	Good Governance and Public Participation	14)Community Participation
		15)IDP/Budget Processes
		16)
4	Environmental Management	17)State of Environment
		18)Environmental Management
5	Social Development	19)Health
		20)Education
6	Local Economic Development	21)Micro Economic Development
		22)Land Use Management
		23)Macro Economic Development
		24)Tourism Development
		25)Arts and Culture
7	Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation	26)Institutional Development
		27)Performance Management
		28)Occupational Health and Safety
8	Safety and Security	29)Road Safety Traffic
		30)Road Safety Control
		31)Fire and Rescue
		32)Disaster Management
		33)Community Safety

9	Cross-Cutting Issues	34)Youth Development
		35)Gender
		36)Children
		37)Disability
		38)Older Persons
		39)Poverty
		40)Sports and Recreation
10	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	41)Financial Management
		42)Asset Management
		43)Legal Compliance Auditing
		44)Develop Compliant Budget and Financial Statements
		45)Capacity Development and Support in Financial Unit

5.1. Over-arching Objectives for Key Performance Areas

5.1.1. KPA: Basic Service Delivery

Ensure that all residents have access to sustainable free basic services and all other services rendered. This relates to the most basic, but also one of the most important functions of municipalities, viz. the provision of quality and efficient services (water, electricity, sewerage, etc.) to communities.

5.1.2. KPA: Provision of Infrastructure

Contribution to the sustainable growth and development of the area by providing backbone infrastructure required for economic and social development.

5.1.3. KPA: Local Economic Development

Promote the equitable creation and distribution of wealth in Emthanjeni Municipality.

5.1.4. KPA: Environmental Management

Ensure a healthy environment for all residents of Emthanjeni through effective environmental management principles.

5.1.5. KPA: Social Development

Contribute to the development of caring communities which promote and protect the right and needs of all citizens, with a particular focus on the poor.

5.1.6. KPA: Good Governance and Public Participation

Ensure sustainable and representative governance through the efficient, effective and sustainable utilization of resources in consultation with the residents of Emthanjeni Municipality.

5.1.7. KPA: Safety and Security

Contribute to the creation of communities where residents and visitors can work, live and play without threat to themselves or their properties.

5.1.8. KPA: Municipal Financial Viability and Management

Create an effective, efficient, sustainable and viable municipality through financial management.

5.1.9. KPA: Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation

Development and transformation of the institution with the aim of capacitating the municipality in meeting the objectives.

5.1.10. KPA: Cross-Cutting Issues

Contribute to a multi-sectoral response in addressing matters of importance, affecting children, youth, women, people with disabilities, sports and recreation and elderly persons and the issue of HIV/AIDS.

6. Municipal Priority Issues / Objectives and Strategies

The methodology used by Emthanjeni Municipality is aligned to the IDP guide packs; hence they reflect the priority issues, objectives, strategies and projects. The Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan will provide further impetus on the attainment of objectives.

Section D:
Operational Framework and Strategies
(Institutional Arrangements & Constitutional Mandate)

1. Introduction

Emthanjeni Municipality was established in terms of Provincial Gazette Extraordinary No. 555 [Notice 30 of 2000] (as amended). The establishment brought together the Transitional Local Authorities of Britstown, De Aar and Hanover.

Since then, substantial work has been undertaken to structure and re-orientate the Municipality on an operational level so as to ensure its effectiveness for delivery on its developmental mandate as outlined in the Constitution and Emthanjeni Municipality's IDP.

This work is not a static, once-off process, but a continuous process of evaluation and re-orientation to ensure that the organization remains relevant to the changing situation and the developmental objectives outlined in the IDP.

2. Emthanjeni Municipality: Political Structure

The Section 12 notice published by the MEC for Housing and Local Government determined that Emthanjeni Municipal Council, in terms of section 9(f) of the Municipal Structures Act 1998, would have a plenary executive system, combined with a ward participatory system.

The administrative seat of Emthanjeni Municipality is De Aar. The Municipality has satellite offices in Britstown and Hanover.

The Council consists of 14 Councillors of which 7 are Ward Councillors. There are 5 wards in De Aar and one each in Britstown and Hanover. The Municipality has a Mayor (non-executive) and a Speaker. The Speaker is chairperson of the Council and the Mayor is chairperson of the Executive Committee.

Council meetings are held quarterly; i.e. 4 per year. Special Council Meetings are held as the need arises. The Executive Committee meets monthly.

2.1. Ward Committees

Local Government elections were held in 2006 next elections will be in 2011. This led to the establishment of new ward committees in line with Sections 72-78, of the Municipal Structures Act, for the 7 wards.

Ward committees are chaired by Ward Councillors and consist of ten elected members. Ward committees are consultative community structures, whose purpose is to broaden participation in the democratic processes of Council and to assist the Ward Councilor with organizing consultation, disseminating information and encouraging participation from residents in the wards.

The proper functioning of ward committees remains a challenge for the municipality and can be addressed through continuous training, coordination and supervision.

2.2. Standing Committees

In terms of Section 79&80 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998 and Section 160 of the Constitution, standing committees have been established to assist the Council. After 2006 elections, standing committees were realigned to ensure a more effective manner in addressing the mandate of Council.

Standing Committees:

- Executive Committee
- Rules Committee
- Infrastructure and Economic Development Committee
- Social Services Committee

Committees meet bi-monthly, to ensure effective processing of decisions.

3. Emthanjeni Municipality: Administrative Structure

Emthanjeni Municipality implements its Integrated Development Plan through its administrative structure headed by the Municipal Manager with the following Directorates:

- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Directorate: Corporate, Community and Development Services
- Directorate: Infrastructure and Housing Services
- Directorate: Financial Services

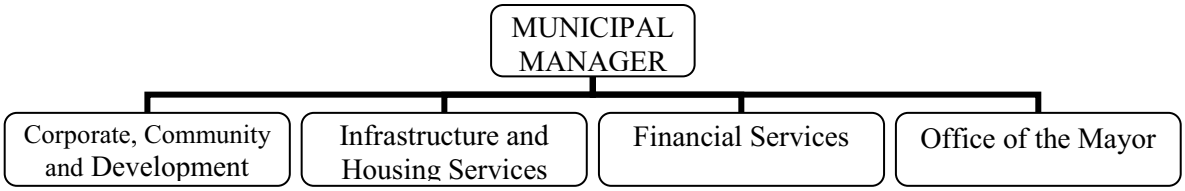


Figure: D 1

The municipality has an organogram with 301 posts including vacant funded posts:

The municipality has as far as possible attempted to align the organizational structure with the objectives of the IDP. This is the principal on which reviews of the organogram would be based 4 current review is ongoing.

Directorate: Corporate, Community and Development Services

The Directorate consists of the following departments, namely;

- Corporate Services
- Development
- Traffic Services & Community Services

Figure D 2 details the organogram of the directorate up to management level.

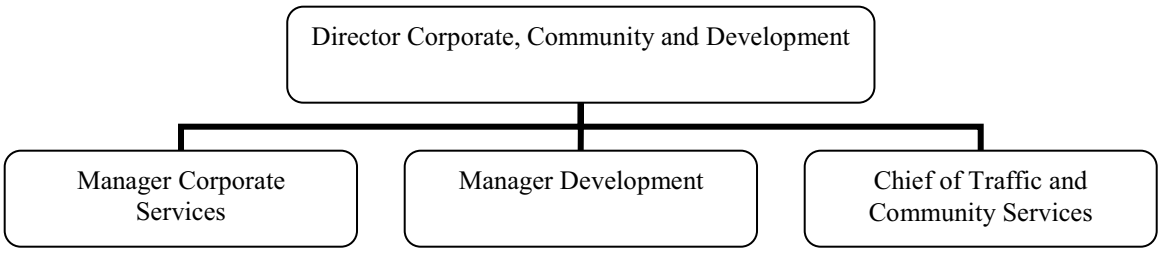


Figure D: 2

Directorate: Infrastructure and Housing Services

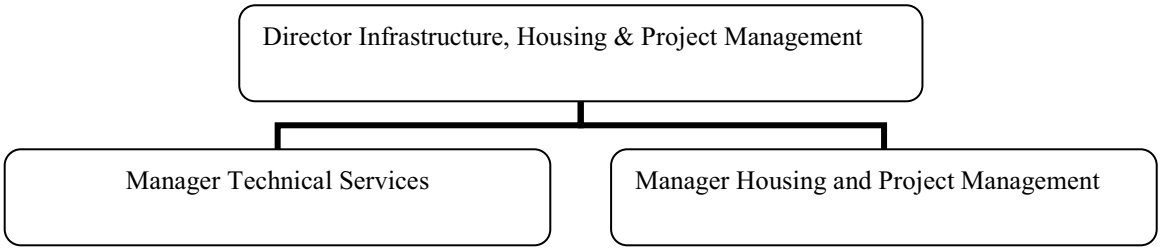


Figure D: 3

Directorate: Financial Services

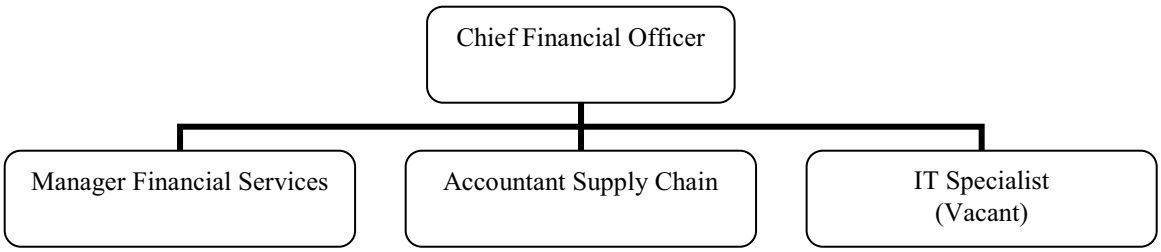


Figure D: 4

4. Integration and Coordination: Political and Administrative Structure

The political and administrative structure work together to achieve the objectives of the municipality as set out in the IDP. Our standing committees are linked to directorates as a strategy to ensure alignment. We are in a position to better our alignment structures by ensuring that we improve our inter-relations between directorates.

Coordination is an ongoing process that takes place through formal and informal means. Some of the formal structures include the standing committees, Municipal Manager and Directors meetings and project working groups.

4.1. Standing Committees

Receive continuous reports on progress. Better coordination is crucial for correct management and implementation of the IDP. These committees are not optimally utilized to ensure that they are drivers of segments of the IDP dedicated to them. There is a need for the establishment of working groups made up of representatives of each directorate. This should ensure inter-directorate coordination, cooperation and strategic thinking with regard to development and review of the IDP, Budget and Performance Management System.

4.2. Municipal Manager and Directors meetings

These meetings are convened on a weekly basis to discuss and make decisions on issues of strategic and operational importance, thereby contributing towards inter-directorate coordination.

4.3. Project Working Groups

Although project steering committees are leading IDP project implementation, there exists a greater need for inter-departmental project steering committees thus ensuring integration, not only in planning phase, but also during implementation.

5. Powers and Functions

The powers and functions performed by Local Authorities in South Africa are defined primarily in Section 156 and 229 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996).

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998), read together with the Local Government Municipal Structures Amendment Act (33 of 2000), divides the powers and functions, as set out in the Constitution between District and local municipalities (Section 84). The Act together with the Amendment Act, Section 85(1), allows the MEC for Housing and Local Government to further adjust the division of certain of these functions between District and Local Municipalities, whilst Section 84(3) (a) allows only the Minister for Provincial and Local Government to authorize a category B municipality to perform the following functions

- Potable water supply system
- Electricity
- Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems
- Municipal health services

Table D 1: Powers and Functions of Municipalities: Section 156 of the Constitution

- air pollution	- building regulations
- child care facilities	- electricity and gas reticulation
- fire fighting services	- local tourism
- municipal airports	- municipal planning
- cleansing	- municipal public transport

- storm water management systems - billboards & public display of advertisements - fencing of fences - local sports facilities - municipal abattoirs - municipal roads - pounds - refuse removal - street trading - municipal public works relevant to their constitutional or legal function - water & sanitation services limited to portable water supply system & domestic waste water and sewage disposal systems - control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public - traffic and parking - beaches and amusement facilities	- control of public nuisances - trading regulations - cemeteries, funeral parlours & crematoria - licensing of dogs - markets - municipal parks and recreation - noise pollution - public places - refuse dumps and solid waste disposal - street lighting - licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public - facilities for the accommodation, care & burial of animals - pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours -local amenities

The Municipality envisages that Environmental Health Services will be moved to the District Municipality as from July 2008. Thus that function will then no longer be performed by Emthanjeni Municipality but rather the District.

Section E: Integration

1. Introduction

The integration phase is the phase of ensuring internal strategy consistency with regards to:

- Strategic vision and objectives
- Financial and institutional resource contexts
- Policy or legal requirements.

All integrated plans and/or operational strategies that Emthanjeni Municipality has been compiled or is in the process of compiling are listed below:

1.1. Water Services Development Plan

The Document was finalized in 2007 and adopted by the Council. Its annual review should be conducted to ensure that the data provided remains relevant.

5 Year Capital Investment Programme

In process of being developed. It will be available with final adoption of both IDP and Budget.

Performance Management System

The PMS has already been adopted by Council and is implemented. What needs to happen before the adoption of the IDP is for the annual review to be concluded.

Macro Organizational Structure

The organogram was adjusted with the understanding of adhering to national shifts in priorities for Local Government. The reviews are considered within the year.

The organogram is attached.

Integrated Spatial Development Framework

The Council adopted the SDF in February 2007. Implementation of the plan remains a challenge. We will receive assistance from the District Municipality with the review of the SDF in 2008. The SDF provides for a set of development plans and development directives.

Integrated Institutional Plan

The Institutional Plan of the municipality is in process.

HIV/Aids Strategy and Policy

The review of the strategy was already concluded must be adopted by Council. The plan requires implementation. A task team should be establishing for this purpose.

Disaster Management Plan

We can indicate that we have a draft in place but we requested the District Municipality to assist with the review of the plan. This plan is regarded as critical based also on recent climatic changes with regards to the January 2010 floods.

Environmental Management Plan

The District Municipality assisted with the drafting of our management plan. We received the final document in 2007. Council adopted the plan. We should now ensure the implementation of the plan.

Integrated Waste Management Plan

We have received the completed document from the District Municipality. Council adopted the plan.

Local Economic and Marketing Strategy

Draft was received and was subsequently adopted. We are now in process of implementing the recommendations.

Integrated Transport Plan

Draft was received and was subsequently adopted. We are now in process of implementing the recommendations.

Housing Policy and Plan

Policy and plan were adopted by Council. Council has further adopted a housing allocation plan.

Tourism Strategy

We have long neglected this strategy. We have contracted a service provider and the strategy was adopted in principle.

5 Year Financial Plan

The Capital Programme of the Municipality is included as an annexure.

Sector Departments Contribution to IDP (2010/2011)

It must be noted that sector plans of government departments were not available and a holistic inclusion could not be made.

Summary:

Once the projects are identified the municipality must make sure that they are in line with the municipality's objectives and strategies and also with the resources framework and comply with the legal requirements.

The integration phase represents 3 challenges:

1. ensuring internal strategy consistency
2. checking compliance with legal requirements
3. creating operational strategies

The IDP requires 3 different types of programs namely:

- Sector programs: this is often determined / described by sector guidelines, legislation and dependent on the powers and functions of the particular municipality.
- Management programs: aimed at supporting the municipal manager in his/her role in overseeing performance.
- Programs for cross cutting dimensions: to ensure that the national priorities of government are addressed during the IDP Process.

Section F: List of Projects per Key Performance Areas

SUSTAINABLE SERVICES:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Infrastructure: Water	1-7	Water network maintenance	SS 1	Emthanjeni	425 000	500 000		
Infrastructure: Water	1-7	Testing water quality	SS2	Emthanjeni	102 400	70 000	80 000	100 000
Infrastructure: Sanitation	6	Developing Sewerage disposal site and fencing of refuse disposal site	SS3	MIG	1,100,000		150 000	
Infrastructure: Electricity	2	Electrifying of 109 houses Barcelona, phase 2	SS4	DME Emthanjeni **(completed)**	2 000 000			
Infrastructure: Sanitation		Sewerage Pumps replacement – De Aar and electrical maintenance	SS5	Emthanjeni				
Community Services		Refuse removal new LDW vehicle	SS6	Emthanjeni		180 000		
Community Services		3 additional general workers for De Aar disposal site	SS7	Emthanjeni (Annual Budget) **Completed**	115560			
Community Services		Refuse compactor - replacement	SS8	Emthanjeni, External funds		1 200 000		
Community Services	1-7	Acquiring of refuse bins for the entire community	SS9	Emthanjeni, External funds	500000			
Community Services	1-7	7 general workers to assist with rubbish control	SS10	Emthanjeni	404460	436800		
Community Services	1-7	Acquiring of rubbish bins for all business centres	SS11	Emthanjeni,			500 000	
Infrastructure: Electricity	6	Additional vehicle for electricity and water in Hanover	SS12	Emthanjeni		180 000		
Infrastructure: Electricity		Electricity- Tower ladder truck required	SS13	Emthanjeni		750 000		
Infrastructure: Electricity	1-7	General maintenance to transformers of the municipality	SS14	Emthanjeni – Maintenance budget	150 000	160 000	300 000	300 000
Infrastructure: Sanitation	6	Waterborne sewerage for Hanover, Phase 2	SS15	MIG (R 16,0 Million)			5 000 000	5 000 000
Infrastructure:	7	Water borne sewerage for	SS16	MIG, DWAF			10 000 000	10 000 000

Sanitation		Britstown, Phase 2		(R37,5 million)				
Infrastructure: Sanitation	6,7,1-5	Construction of additional ablution facilities in Central business district's	SS17	MIG (project cost R500 000)			250 000	250 000
Infrastructure		Water pipeline from the Orange River to Britstown (Van Der Kloof Pipeline)	SS18	Water Affairs, BIG Funding Total = R300m	1,107,000			
Infrastructure: water		Bulk water supply development of boreholes, Britstown	SS19	MIG Total =R14m	500 000	9 500 000	4 000 000	
Infrastructure	1-5	Rehabilitation of old reticulation network in De Aar and replace old steel pipes in the CBD	SS20	MIG, DWAF Total = R2m			500 000	500 000
Infrastructure: Water		Water Purification plant for Emthanjeni municipality	SS21	MIG, DWAF – R20,0 million			10 000 000	10 000 000
Infrastructure: Water	1-5	Development of additional Boreholes, De Aar	SS22	MIG, DWAF Total = R35m	770 000	17 000 000	18 000 000	
Infrastructure: Electricity	5	Service of new hospital regarding electricity network (ring fencing)	SS23	DOH, Emthanjeni – R15,0 m		5 000 000	10 000 000	
Community Services	1-7	Establishment of Community recycling Stations	SS24	Emthanjeni, PKSDM				
Infrastructure	1-7	Study about the capacity of existing Land fill sites and the identification of new sites	SS25	Emthanjeni, MIG, PIG			300 000	
Infrastructure: Sanitation	1-5	Upgrading of De Aar Sewer Water Purification works	SS26	MIG, DWAF	500 000	5 576 147		
Infrastructure: Electrical	1-5	Upgrading of Electrical Network of industrial area	SS27	DPW, PKSDM, DME **(completed)**	1 000 000			
Infrastructure: Electrical		Upgrading of Electrical Network in Waterdal	SS28	DME				5 000 000
Infrastructure: Water	1-7	Review of Water Services Development Plan (WSDP)	SS29	Emthanjeni			70 000	

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Infrastructure: Roads	1-7	Resealing of roads	POI1	DPW, Emthanjeni	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	2 000 000
Infrastructure	4, 5, 6, 7	Upgrading of Swimming pools and maintenance (Central De Aar, Oasis)	POI2	Emthanjeni, DSAC, DSD, DEAT	256000		1 000 000	
Infrastructure: Parks	3,4,5,6, 7	Refurbishment and maintenance of Sports grounds	POI3	External funds, Emthanjeni	305000	305000		
Infrastructure: Building	2,3,4,5, 6,7	Upgrading and maintenance of Community halls	POI4	External funds, Emthanjeni SA Heritage Council		378 000		
Infrastructure: Building		Repairs to municipal buildings/offices	POI5	Emthanjeni	107667	107667		
Infrastructure: Building		Repairs to municipal stores	POI6	Emthanjeni				
LED: Tourism		Repairs to Museums in Emthanjeni Municipality	POI7	Emthanjeni				
LED: Tourism	5,7	Upgrading and repairs to Caravan park in Britstown	POI8	Emthanjeni, DEAT				
LED		Maintenance of Commonage	POI9	Emthanjeni	110000	120000		
Infrastructure: Parks		Parks and garden equipment	POI10	Emthanjeni				
Infrastructure		Erection of municipal cafeteria	POI11	Emthanjeni			300,000	600 000
Infrastructure		Repairs to other buildings of the municipality (De Aar weather station, Schreinerhouse	POI12	Emthanjeni			300 000	
Infrastructure: Mechanical		Equipment and machinery for workshop including vehicles	POI13	Emthanjeni		180 000		
Infrastructure		Professional Services for the Infrastructure offices	POI14	Emthanjeni		30,000	100,000	
Infrastructure		Two-way radios for all vehicles	POI15	Emthanjeni **(Completed)**				
Infrastructure		General Operational items for the infrastructure department	POI16	Emthanjeni				
Infrastructure		Vehicles for Infrastructure (Padskraper, Tipper [6m³], slootgraafmasjien/laaigraaf, tweede handse roller)	POI17	Emthanjeni		4,140,000		

Housing	1-7	Building of Houses in Emthanjeni (backlog) [3041]	POI18	COGHSTA				
Housing		Housing subsidies for rural labourers in Emthanjeni municipal area [350]	POI19	COGHSTA, DLA				
Infrastructure: Roads		Upgrading of divisional roads in the municipal area	POI20	PKSDM				
Infrastructure: Roads	1-7	Paving of streets in the entire Emthanjeni Municipality - annually	POI21	Emthanjeni, DPW, DBSA	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Infrastructure: Electricity	1-7	Street Lighting in the Emthanjeni area (backlog exist)	POI22	Emthanjeni, MIG	500000	1000000		
Infrastructure: Electricity		High mast lighting behind St Johns Primary School, Street	POI23	Emthanjeni			300 000	
Infrastructure: Electricity	1-7	Provide street lighting in newly developed housing scheme per subsidy (current 109 houses)	POI24	Emthanjeni **(completed)**				
Infrastructure	3	Rehabilitation of existing sports facility in Nonswakazi	POI25	LOTTO			500 000	2 000 000
Infrastructure	5	Rehabilitation of existing sports facility at Central Sports ground – De Aar	POI26	LOTTO		5178792		
Infrastructure	4 + 7	Rehabilitation of existing sports facilities at Merino Park & Britstown	POI27	LOTTO		638 000	1 276 667	
Infrastructure		Electrification projects (DME) 09/10-154 houses, 10/11-75 houses	POI28	Municipal DME	1,000,000 708,000			
Infrastructure: Storm water	2,3	Construction of storm water channel between Nonswakazi and Barcelona	POI29	EPWP, MIG			4 000 000	
Infrastructure: Roads	6	Tar of access road between N1 and N10	POI30	EPWP			1 700 000	
Infrastructure		Development of storm water master plan	POI31	MIG, DBSA, PKSDM	257,096 Completed			
Infrastructure	1-7	Storm water drainage upgrade for Emthanjeni Municipality	POI32	MIG		600 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Community Services	1-7	Upgrading and beatification of cemeteries	POI33	DEAT, Emthanjeni		600,000		
Community Services	1-7	Completion of fencing or upgrading	POI34	Emthanjeni,			400 000	

		at all cemeteries		DEAT				
Community Services	1-7	Study into the capacity of existing cemeteries and the possibility of extensions	POI35	DEAT, Emthanjeni		200 000	1 100 000	
Infrastructure		Upgrading and development of De Aar landing strip- realization of Airport	POI36	DEAT, DBSA, DTI, MIG (total R11,35m)				7 000 000
LED	5	Karoo Country Estate – development of up market housing **(show house completed)**	POI37	Private (Total = R280m)				
LED		Arts and Crafts Village Tourism hub	POI38	Emthanjeni, DSAC, Private, DEAT		2 500 000		
LED/Infrastructure	5	Development of up market housing – Rantsig area (Buffer Zone)	POI39	Private				
Infrastructure/Corporate Services		Construction of new Traffic Office Building	POI40	Emthanjeni, DS Liaison, TVS				
Infrastructure/Development	5	Construction of Taxi rank in De Aar	POI41	DPW (07/08 – R1,3m) **(completed)**	186,802			
Infrastructure	1	Construction of Community hall for Ward 1	POI42	MIG, DPW				
Infrastructure/Development	1-7	Ward Development Programme	POI43	Emthanjeni	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,500,000	2 600 000
Infrastructure	6	Oxidation Dam Hanover	POI44	MIG, DWAF **(completed)**	7,126,946			
Infrastructure: Roads	1-5	Tarring of roads to schools in Nonzwakazi and De Aar East	POI45	EPWP (ward dev fund)				
Infrastructure: Electricity	1-7	REDS restructuring Section 78 and Ring fencing process	POI46	EDI Holdings		4,900,000		
Infrastructure: Electricity	7	Britstown High mast lighting	POI47	MIG				

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Development	5	Development of Shopping Mall and Filling Fuel Station in De Aar (Rantsig)	LED1	Private Total R 30m		5 000 000	10 000 000	
Development	7	Construction of Filling Fuel Station - Britstown	LED2	Private				
Development	1-7	Shova Kalula Bicycle project	LED3	DPW				
Development	4	Revival of Cherry Farm project	LED4	Emthanjeni, DSD, Private	350,000			
Development	6,7	Craft centres along the N1 and N12 routes (Britstown & Hanover)	LED5	Emthanjeni, Arts and Culture Council	1,500,000			
Development/Infrastructure		Integrated Dry Cleaning project	LED6	External funds			1,200,000	
Development/Infrastructure		Ostrich Abattoir plant	LED7	External funds			2,500,000	
Development/Infrastructure	4	Lusern Project (commonage land)	LED8	External funds, Emthanjeni			700,000	
Development/Infrastructure	5	Community brick making project - paving	LED9	Emthanjeni, external funds		500000		
Development		Leather tannery & wool washing (community)	LED10	Agriculture, DTI			1470000	
Development		Kaki Bush project	LED11	Agriculture, UFS, DEAT				
Development		Integrated Cleaning Enterprise	LED12	DEAT, DTI			1,500,000	
Development	2	Poultry project (Bellary farm)	LED13	DEAT, Agriculture, NEF			1,200,000	
Development: Tourism		Commission study on tourism possibilities – N10 Corridor	LED14	DEAT, Emthanjeni			400,000	
Development		Establishment of Emthanjeni Development Agency	LED15	SEDA, NCEDA			1,200,000	
Development		Economic Summit	LED16	DEAT, Emthanjeni, SEDA			600,000	
Development	2	Toilet Paper project	LED17	Emthanjeni		240,000		
Development		Rail Revitalization Project with Transnet (Housing, SMME, Smelter	LED18	DEAT, Private Emthanjeni,				

		Plant)		Transnet				
Development/Infrastructure		Conference and Accommodation facility	LED19	DEAT, Private		5,000,000		
Tourism		Development of Tourism Strategy/Plan with LED implementation of branding	LED20	Emthanjeni, DEAT		1 400 000 400 000		
Development		Construction of new building materials plant	LED21	Private				
Development/Infrastructure		Urban Renewal Programme: Nonzwakazi	LED22	External funds				
Development/Corporate Services		Promotion and Marketing of the municipality	LED23	Emthanjeni, DEAT Total R26m				
Development		Event Management business venture (Business plan)	LED24	SEDA, DTI				
Development		Manufacturing of coffins and furniture (funding approved)	LED25	NDA, Ethembeni (NGO)				
Development	6	Happy Nappy project	LED26	Premier's office, DSD				
Development		Paragliding World Event	LED27	NCTA, External funds, Emthanjeni				
Infrastructure/Development	1-7	Ward Development Programme	LED28	Emthanjeni				
Development	1-7	Iron Ore Manganese Smelter	LED29	SASCO, ESKOM,DME				

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
LED/Community Services	1-7	Environmental Awareness Campaign in the entire municipality	EM1	Emthanjeni, DEAT		30000		
Environmental Health	1-7	Regulating Noise pollution and completion of By Law	EM2	Emthanjeni, SAPS				
Community Services	1-7	Upgrading and improvement of municipal parks	EM3	Emthanjeni		50000		
Environmental Health		Environmental Health	EM4	DOH				
Community Services	1-7	Primary Health	EM5	DOH				
LED/Community Services	1-7	Upgrading and maintenance of	EM6	DEAT		2,500,000		

		parks, open space and walk-ways within the Emthanjeni Municipality/Freedom Parks						

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Community Services	1-7	Building of old age home for the elderly	SD1	DSD	6000000	6000000		
Community Services	1-7	Training of communities and municipal staff in first aid	SD2	DOH, Emthanjeni				
Community Services	1-7	Extended hours at clinics of the municipality	SD3	DOH				
Community Services	7,1	Building of additional clinics in the municipality	SD4	DOH (Total = 4 000000)		2000000		
Community Services		Establishment of additional Aids centres in the municipality	SD5	DOH, Emthanjeni				
Community Services	3	Building of Nonswakazi Clinic (begun 07/08)	SD6	DOH **(completed)**				
Community Services		Mobile Clinics to be rolled out – rural areas.	SD7	DOH				
LED: Youth	1-7	Establishment of Local Aids Councils in the entire municipality	SD8	Emthanjeni, PKSDM				
LED/Office of the Mayor	1-7	Annual Aids Campaign/Awareness	SD9	Emthanjeni, DOH				
Community Services/Infrastructure		Complete construction of new Hospital – De Aar	SD10	DOH Total = R300m)				

GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Corporate Services	6	Establishment of post office in Hanover	GG1	GCIS, Post Office				
Development	1-7	Educating the communities about vandalism and abuse	GG2	Emthanjeni, Safety and liaison				
Corporate Services		Development of HR strategy	GG3	Emthanjeni				
Corporate Services		Promulgation of By Laws	GG4	Emthanjeni, COGHSTA				
Corporate Services/Finance		General Valuation	GG5	Emthanjeni, COGHSTA, DLA				
Corporate Services	1-7	General work to municipal libraries Library Dev Fund, Transformation, awareness, usage promotion	GG6	Emthanjeni, DSAC	150,000 235,000 230,000 28,000			
Corporate Services	1-7	Equipment for Community halls	GG7	Emthanjeni				
Finance		Conversion of Financial reforms system	GG8	Emthanjeni	220,000	250,000	230,000	
Office of the Mayor	1-7	Christmas Lights for the entire municipality	GG9	Emthanjeni				
Office of the Mayor	1-7	Mayoral Special Projects	GG10	Emthanjeni				
Finance		Replacement of office computers equipment	GG11	Emthanjeni	200,000	350,000	450,000	
Development		IDP review process and IDP Representative forum processes	GG12	Emthanjeni, MSIG	40,000	10 000		
Development/Corporate services		Establishment and implementation of Employee assistance Programme	GG13	Emthanjeni				
Corporate Services		Maintenance of Municipal Website	GG14	Emthanjeni				
Corporate Services		Publishing of quarterly newsletters	GG15	Emthanjeni				
Infrastructure/Corporate		Construction of employee recreation facility	GG16	Emthanjeni				
Infrastructure/Development	1-7	Ward Development Programme	GG17	Emthanjeni				
Office of the Mayor		Mayoral Vehicle	GG18	Emthanjeni	-	-	-	

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Corporate Services		Development of Disaster Management Policy	SAS1	Emthanjeni		100000		
Traffic Services, Roads	1-7	Establishment of routes for cycling and pedestrians	SAS2	Emthanjeni, Department Safety and Liaison			700000	
Traffic Services		Development of Integrated Transport Plan	SAS3	DPW		80000		
LED: Youth/Traffic Services	5	Diverse Parking meter system project	SAS4	DSD				
Infrastructure/LED	1-7	Construction of Speed humps in the entire municipality (annual identification)	SAS5	Emthanjeni	100000	100000		
Traffic Services		Upgrading of Fire Station and Equipment	SAS6	Emthanjeni, PKSDM, COGHSTA				
Traffic Services		Additional Robot for De Aar	SAS7	Emthanjeni				
Traffic Services		Vehicles for traffic services	SAS8	Emthanjeni				
Infrastructure, Development		SANDF Project	SAS9	SANDF EIA completed	-	-		
Traffic Services, Roads	4,5	Transnet subway paint and safety rails	SAS10	Emthanjeni, Transnet			300,000	

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

Cost Centre Name	Ward	Project Name	IDP Code	Funding Source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Office of the Mayor	1-7	Bursary fund allocation by the municipality	CCI1	Emthanjeni			200 000	
LED: Youth	1-7	Youth Summit	CCI2	Emthanjeni				
Development	1-7	Agricultural Starter packs for communities to start household gardens	CCI3	Agriculture, DSD		180,000		
Development	1-7	Making all municipal building accessible for persons with disabilities	CCI4	OSPD, Emthanjeni Total R1m			500 000	500 000
Development		Development of vegetable gardens in the municipal area	CCI5	Agriculture, DOH, DSD				
Corporate Services		Development of Gender Equity Policy	CCI6	Emthanjeni				
Development: Youth	1-7	National Youth Service programme Proud to service campaign	CCI7	NYDA, COGTA, NYS		300,000		
Development: Youth	1-7	Skills Development programme for young/emerging contractors	CCI8	NYDA, LGSETA		250,000		
Development: Youth	1-7	Skills development programme for young people sewing, designing	CCI9	DOL		300,000		
Infrastructure/Development	4	Construction of Safe Secure centre for children	CCI10	DSD, DPW				
Development	1-7	Development of amusement stations for young people	CCI11	Emthanjeni, NYDA			1,500,000	

LINKAGE OF IDP CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR 2010-2013 MTEF BUDGETS

NO	Project	IDP code	*Total budget Needed*	CURRENT BUDGET YEAR 2009/2010	MTEF BUDGET 2010/2013 2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
1	Oxidation dam Hanover	PO144	***7,194,890***	6,994,890	**200,000**	-	-	-
2	Waterbourne sewerage: Hanover	SS15	***16,000,000***	-	**-**	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
3	De Aar Bulk Water Supply	SS22	***35,000,000***	-	**-**	17,000,000	18,000,000	-
4	De Aar Upgrading Purification Works	SS26	***6,076,147***	-	**500,000**	5,576,147	-	-
5	Potable Water provision: Britstown	SS19	***9,317,500***	800,000	**8,517,500**	-	-	-
6	Waterbourne sewerage: Britstown	SS16	***37,500,000***	-	**-**	7,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
7	Disposal of refuse disposal site	SS3	***600,000***	600,000	**-**	-	-	-
8	Stormwater Master Plan	POI31	***412,500***	260,000	**152,500**	-	-	-
9	Stormwater drainage upgrade	POI32	***1,900,000***	-	**700,000**	1,000,000	100,000	100,000
10	New Streets in Emthanjeni	POI21	***9,300,000***	2,000,000	**1,300,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
11	Resealing of streets in Emthanjeni	POI1	***7,000,000***	-	**1,000,000**	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
12	Ward development programme	PO143/LED28	***11,900,000***	2,100,000	**2,100,000**	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
13	Employee Uniclox System	GG18	***150,000***	-	**150,000**	-	-	-
14	Grap Reforms: Operation Clean Audit	GG8	***1,280,000***	300,000	**350,000**	230,000	200,000	200,000
15	Replacement of equipment	GG11	***1,608,400***	250,000	**308,400**	450,000	300,000	300,000
16	Replacement of computer equipment	GG11	***1,685,280***	-	**635,280**	450,000	300,000	300,000
17	Vehicles for Infrastructure	POI17	***9,500,000***	-	**9,500,000**	-	-	-
18	Gamap/Grap Conversion process	GG8	***250,000***	250,000	**-**	-	-	-
19	Electricfication projects:154 houses	POI24	***2,000,000***	1,906,800	**93,200**	-	-	-
20	Electricfication projects: 75 houses	POI24	***540,000***	-	**540,000**	-	-	-
21	EIA: New Cemetry Britstown	POI35	***1,288,200***	-	**200,000**	1,088,200	-	-
22	Prepaid Electricity Meters	POI48	***800,000***	-	**800,000**	-	-	-
23	Vander Kloof Water Project	SS18	***1,107,000***	1,107,000	**-**	-	-	-
24	Upgrading of Sports Grounds	POI27	***1,914,667***	638,000	**1,276,667**	-	-	-
25	Construction of Offices at Traffic Centre	POI40	***250,000***	-	**250,000**	-	-	-
26	Construction of Resting and Lunch Rooms	POI11	***570,000***	350,000	**220,000**	-	-	-
27	Capital additions: Town Halls	POI11	***100,000***	-	**100,000**	-	-	-
	Total funds required or available		***165,244,584***	**17,556,690**	**28,893,547**	**44,794,347**	**45,500,000**	**28,500,000**

FUNDING SOURCE

GOVERNMENT GRANTS	14,977,000	**10,110,000**
PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS	1,905,000	**1,276,667**
EXTERNAL LOANS	-	**9,500,000**
INTERNAL TRANSFER OF INCOME	6,300,000	**8,006,880**
TOTAL	**23,182,000**	**28,893,547**

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "A"

IDP / BUDGET

REPRESENTATIVE FORUM: EXTERNAL MEMBERS

(All Emthanjeni Councillors are members of the Representative Forum)

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

IDP/BUDGET/PMS REPRESENTATIVE: EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

NAME	ORGANISATION
SV Dyani	Department of Labour
F Goodman	MRM
JFG Pemberton	Department of Correctional
J Vos	Provincial Treasury
L Stolk	Provincial Treasury
W Adriaanse	Giggs Take Away
S Diokpala	Senior Professional (Pixley ka Seme DM)
D Mata	Chairperson NAFCOC
J Mafilika	Department of Safety & Liaison
Colonel Du Preez	SAPS
P Fillies	Department of Labour
E Maclean	Orion Secondary School
N Mbekushe	Emerging Farmers
J Kotwana	Emerging Farmers
E Mangaliso	Emerging Farmers
A Jansen	Annemarie's Guest House
Captain J Geel	SAPS
G Charlies	Emerging Farmers Britstown
M Fortuin	Vukuzenzele Security Company
PNG Tshangela	SAWEN
D Pansi	Fly De Aar
C Jafta	Department Housing & Local Government
H Appolis	Provincial Treasury
WH Nyl	De Aar Farmers Union
B Wienand	Dept Sports, Arts & Culture
Mr Makaleni	Dept Correctional Services
Mr KE Harck	SANDF
Mr T Van der Walt	ESKOM
Mr X Jack	SEDA
Mr Borman	GWK
Mr J Mouton	Transnet
Mr S Makandula	Dept of Justice
Mrs P Puzi	Dept of Education
Mr M Van Syfer	Dept of Home Affairs
Captain Badu	SAPS
Mrs A Cawood	Rep IMATU
Mr C Maritz	Rep SAMWU
Ms B April	CDW
Mr E Jantjies	Department of Agriculture & Land Reform
Mr Bapela	Department of Agriculture & Land Reform
Mr NM Jack	Dept of Housing & Local Government
Mr S Barends	Dept of Public Works

Mr A Solomon	Dept Social Services
NA Khani	Emerging Farmers De Aar
Mr NE Ngxabazi	Dept of Safety & Liaison
Superintendent: EN Zacharia	SAPS
Mrs B Makehle	Taxi Association

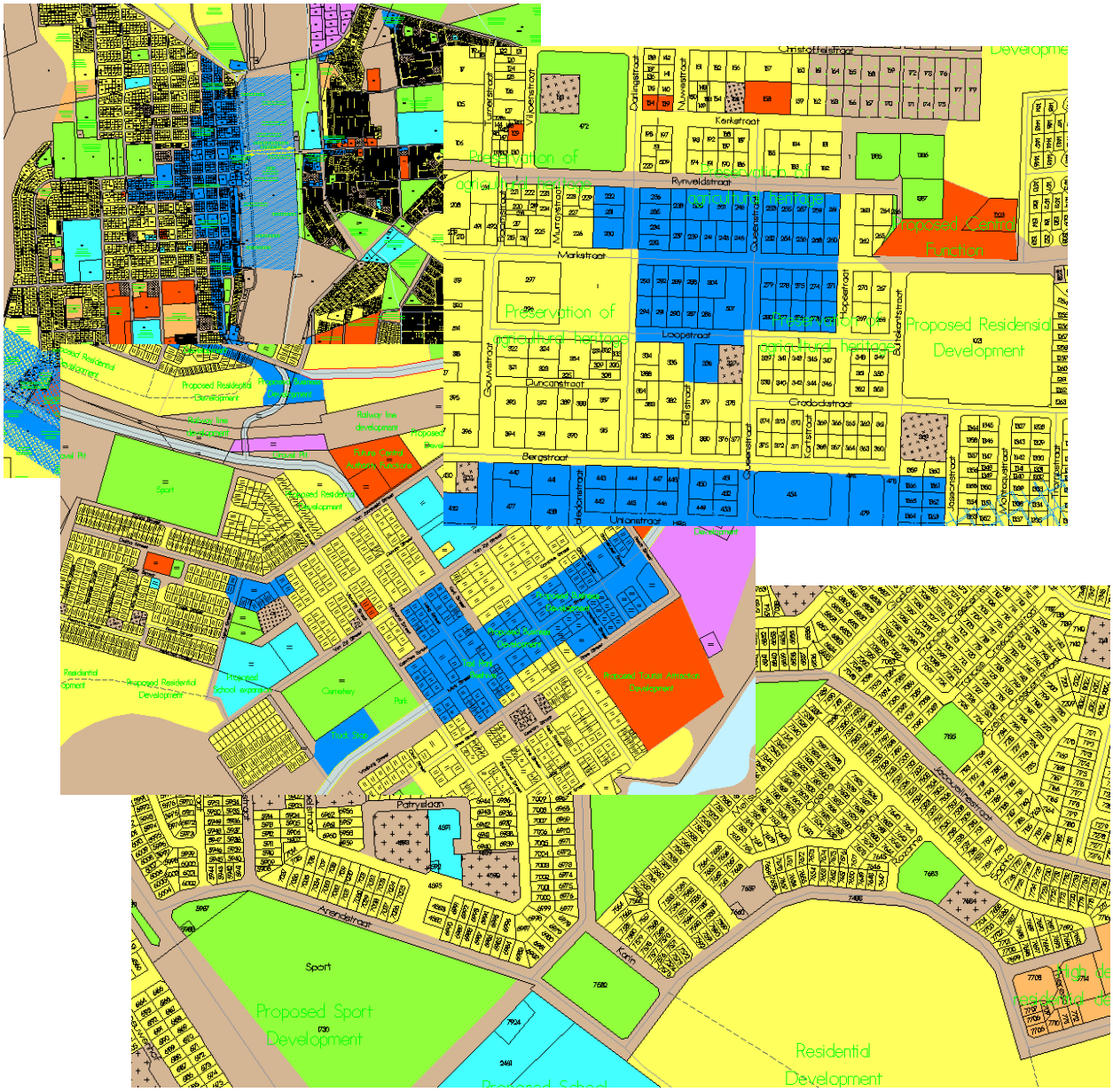
EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "B"

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

EMTHANJENI

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



FEBRUARY 2007

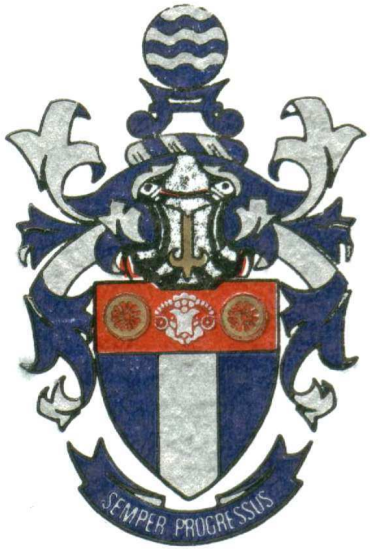
MACROPLAN
Stads- & Streekbeplanners
Town & Regional Planners

GOBETLA
Spatial Designs
Land Use Specialists

PO Box 987, Upington, 8800
Tel: 054 - 332 3642
macroplan@mweb.co.za

EMTHANJENI

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



FEBRUARY 2007

MACROPLAN
Stads- & Streekbeplanners
Town & Regional Planners

PO Box 987, Upington, 8800
Tel: 054 - 332 3642
macroplan@mweb.co.za

GOBETLA
Spatial Designs
Land Use Specialists

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 BACKGROUND 1
1.2 ISSUE AT HAND 1
1.3 TASK AT HAND 1
1.4 LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVE 2
1.5 MYTHOLOGY 3
1.5.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION 3
1.5.2 COMPILATION OF MAPS FOR THE SDF 3
1.5.3 MYTHOLOGY FOR SDF 4
2. STATUS QUO 4
2.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW 4
2.2 EXISTING ROAD NETWORK 5
2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS 6
2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS AREAS 6
2.4.1 CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT 6
De Aar: 6
Britstown 6
Hanover 7
2.4.2 RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS SECTOR 7
2.4.3 INFORMAL BUSINESS SECTOR 7
2.5 DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS 7
De Aar: 7
Britstown 7
Hanover 7
2.6 EXISTING SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES 8
De Aar: 8
Britstown 8
Hanover 8
2.7 EXISTING CENTRAL AUTHORITY FACILITIES 8
De Aar: 8
Britstown 8
Hanover 8
2.8 CEMETERIES 9
De Aar: 9
Britstown 9
Hanover 9
2.9 EDUCATION/ SCHOOLS 9
De Aar: 9
Britstown 9
Hanover 9
2.10 OPEN SPACES 9
De Aar: 9
Britstown 10
Hanover 10
2.11 CHURCHES 10
De Aar: 10
Britstown 10
Hanover 10
2.12 RURAL DEVELOPMENT 10
3. SPATIAL ANALYSIS 11

3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – 2004 11
3.2 VACANT LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT 11
3.2.1 DE AAR 11
3.2.2 BRITSTOWN 11
3.2.3 HANOVER 12
3.3 SPATIAL TRENDS 12
3.3.1 DE AAR 12
3.3.2 BRITSTOWN 12
3.3.3 HANOVER 12
3.3.4 RURAL AREA 12
4. INTERACTION 13
4.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY / PERSPECTIVE 13
4.2 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY / PERSPECTIVE 13
4.3 REGIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY / PERSPECTIVE 13
4.4 VERTICAL ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER SDF=s 13
4.5 ADDRESSING AND ACHIEVING 13
5. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES 13
5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS 13
5.1.1 DE AAR 13
5.1.2 BRITSTOWN 14
6.1.3 HANOVER 14
5.1.4 RURAL AREA 14
6. STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES 14
7. STRUCTURING ELEMENTS OF A VIBRANT COMMUNITY 15
7.1 NODES 15
7.2 CORRIDORS 15
7.3 BARRIERS 15
7.4 AREAS (ZONES OR UNITS) 15
7.5 FOCAL POINTS 15
8. DESIRED SPATIAL GROWTH PATTERNS 16
8.1 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE 16
8.2 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE RESIDENTIAL AREAS 20
8.3 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE BUSINESS AREAS 25
8.4 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE INDUSTRIAL AREAS 31
8.5 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE SPORT, OPEN SPACES, RECREATIONAL AREAS AND CEMETERIES 35
8.6 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE ACADEMIC UTILIZATION 39
8.7 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FACILITIES 43
8.8 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE AGRICULURAL UTILIZATION 47
8.9 DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY LINES 51
9. OTHER PLANNING AND PROJECT PROPOSALS 54
10. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW 54
11. CONCLUSION 54

Annexure A: Status Quo

Annexure B: Spatial Development Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Spatial Development Framework (hereafter only referred to as SDF) is a strategic document, which addresses short-term capital investments that are closely linked to projects within the municipality budget. Due to the fact that the SDF is a part of the IDP process, yearly revision is necessary to allow the document to be dynamic and adhere to current trends and development possibilities. The SDF should also contain basic principles pertaining to long term spatial development, as well as possible strategies and policies on how to achieve this desired spatial form.

Emthanjeni, as a local authority and community, has embarked on a new era of strategic and integrated planning to enhance development. The revision of this document is needed in order to still be a directive and informative document that can be used for spatial planning issues. It is the intention of the SDF to arrange development activities and the built environment in such a way and manner that it can accommodate and implement ideas and desires of people without compromising the natural environment.

1.2 ISSUE AT HAND

SDF's must provide a general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period aiming at the creation of integratable and habitable cities, towns and residential areas. This document must be read in conjunction with the IDP, as it forms part thereof. The SDF is a strategic framework for the formulation of an appropriate land use directive system that also combines with the land use management system (Scheme regulations). This is necessary in order to:

- inform the decisions of development tribunals, housing departments and relevant development communities, as well as investors and developers.
- create a framework of investment confidence that facilitates both public and private sector investment.

At one end of the spectrum the term Spatial Planning is used to describe government's locational decisions - by all spheres - on where public investment should be made. On the other it is used as a catch-all phrase to describe local land-use planning and the administration of zoning and other regulatory mechanisms. In this document both these mentioned aspects will be handled where these information is available.

1.3 TASK AT HAND

The purpose of SDF for the community of Emthanjeni is as follow:

- It should spatially reflect the vision of how the municipal areas (De Aar,

Hanover and Britstown) should develop in a broad sense.
- It should reflect the needs of the community identified in the IDP process.
- It should integrate the strategies of various sector plans that form part of the IDP document.
- It provides a legally binding spatial framework for Emthanjeni Municipality, which promotes sustainable economic- and social development within the community.
- It must set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the area.
- It should serve as an information source and guide to inform and direct land use management.

It is not possible for the SDF to deal with every part of the municipal area at the same level of detail and thus the document focuses on focal areas and identified aspects of the IDP.

1.4 LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVE

The objective of Emthanjeni Municipality is to develop a SDF that is consistent with all legislature that influences spatial planning. It is therefore very important that all aspects in the SDF must be tested according to the current legal requirements of planning legislature. It is also the objective of the municipality to develop a SDF that is user friendly and efficient in supporting the Scheme Regulations for land use management within Emthanjeni municipal area.

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act a SDF should achieve the following:
- Give effect to the principles of land development as contained in chapter 1 of the DFA (Act 67 of 1995).
- Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality.
- Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to above.
- Must indicate desired patterns of land use within Emthanjeni Municipality.
- Address the spatial reconstruction of Emthanjeni.
- Must provide strategic guidance for the location and nature of development within Emthanjeni.
- Set out basic guidelines for land use management.
- Set out a capital investment framework for Emthanjeni.
- Identify programs and projects for the development of land within Emthanjeni.
- Align with SDF=s of neighboring Municipalities.
- Provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of Emthanjeni, which includes:
 - X The SDF needs to indicate where private and public land development and infrastructure development must take place.
 - X It needs to indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in particular areas within Emthanjeni.
 - X The SDF must delineate the urban area of Emthanjeni.
 - X It needs to identify areas where strategic intervention is required, and
 - X It needs to indicate areas where priority spending is required.

In terms of section 17 (1) of the Land Use Management Bill (2003), a SDF must:

- Give effect to the directive principles.
- Be consistent with the national SDF.
- Be consistent with the provincial SDF of the Northern Cape.
- Be consistent with any applicable national and provincial legislation on environmental management.
- Give effect to any national and provincial plans and planning legislation.
- The SDF must also reflect the following:
 - A status quo report on land use in Emthanjeni including any spatial dysfunctionality that exists.
 - A conceptual framework reflecting desired spatial growth patterns in Emthanjeni.
 - A multi-sector based spatial plan that includes the following:
 - The correction of spatial imbalances and the integration of disadvantaged people.
 - The linkage between settlement development and appropriate transport infrastructure.
 - A multi-sector driven resource plan for implementation of the SDF.
 - Vacant land.

1.5 MYTHOLOGY

1.5.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

During the compilation of the SDF of Emthanjeni it was very important that all stakeholders had a chance to give their input on relevant aspects during the community participation process. During the participation phase of the IDP process, the community had the chance to identify needs, priorities and possible spatial trends, issues and proposals to better the general living conditions and environment that are a part of every day living in Emthanjeni.

All aspects that were identified in the above mentioned process were considered and discussed with the Emthanjeni Council before any further proposals for the SDF could be done. During the meetings that followed the first discussions, the SDF became a transparent document and directive maps with several development proposals first saw the light.

For the compilation of the final maps and documents, the Council discussed the Capital Investment plan and pinpointed several locations of projects and potential investment nodes.

1.5.2 COMPILATION OF MAPS FOR THE SDF

According to both the Municipal Systems Act and the Land Use Management Bill, the visual representation of the SDF is a very important component that must be done in accordance with certain identified criteria. It must be a multi-sector based spatial plan, at an appropriate scale,

sufficiently formulated to achieve the desired spatial development goals of Emthanjeni. The spatial maps of Emthanjeni=s SDF consists of the following:

- Status quo maps indicating certain land use patterns, possible barriers and existing infrastructure.
- A multi-sector based spatial map indicating various development opportunities, correction of past imbalances, desired or undesired land use, delineating the urban area and identified capital investment projects of the IDP. This desired spatial map also serves as a summary map indication the different sectors and development opportunities within Emthanjeni.

1.5.3 MYTHOLOGY FOR SDF

The mythology of the SDF of Emthanjeni is as follows:

- The Status Quo of Emthanjeni.
- Spatial analysis
- Development constraints / opportunities
- Land Use Needs
- Desired Spatial Growth
- Planning and Project Proposals
- Status Quo maps
- Desired Spatial Development maps

2. STATUS QUO

2.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Emthanjeni Municipality comprises the towns of De Aar, Hanover and Britstown with De Aar as administrative seat, with a large farm community surrounding the said towns. The Emthanjeni Municipality is managed by a council of 14 Councilors of which 7 are elected in the wards and 7 are proportionally appointed.

Emthanjeni, and especially De Aar, is renowned for its central location on the main railway line between Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Namibia. Tarred roads further link all the towns in the region. There are also two airfields used by civil aviation in De Aar. One of these is situated at the Ammunition Depot in De Aar with an all-weather runway capable of accommodating any type of aircraft.

De Aar is situated in the Northern Cape Province, approximately 300km south-west of Kimberley, 440 km south-east of Upington, 300 km north-east of Beaufort-West and 300 km south-west of Bloemfontein. The towns of Emthanjeni lie in an extensive stock farming area with the emphasis on sheep, mutton and wool farming, especially Merino’s.

Hanover lies approximately 65 km east of De Aar on the N1 main route (north to south route). Britstown is situated about 55 km west of De Aar on the N12 route and both these main routes link Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Distances from major centres in South Africa are as follow:

Johannesburg	:	750km
Pretoria	:	810km
Cape Town	:	748km
Bloemfontein	:	315km
Port Elizabeth	:	502km

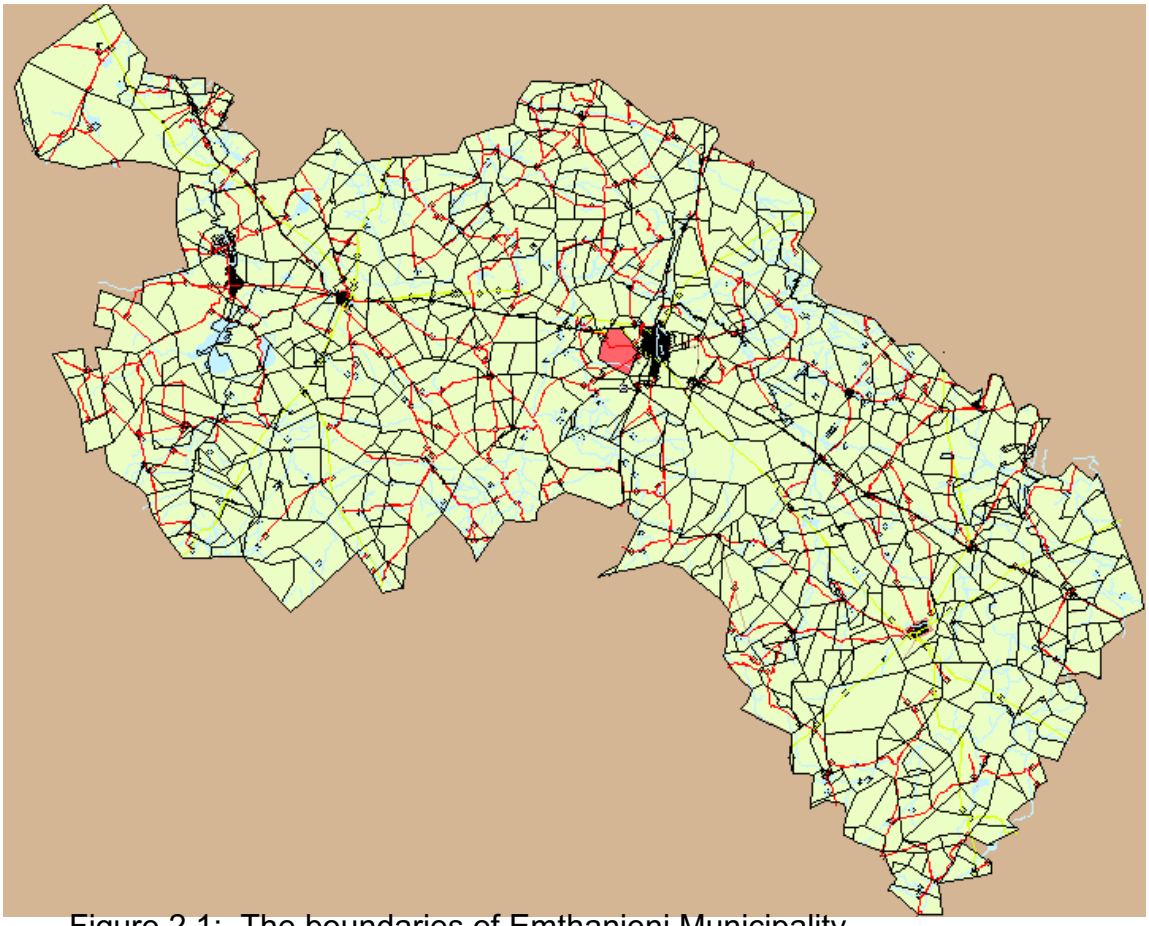


Figure 2.1: The boundaries of Emthanjeni Municipality.

2.2 EXISTING ROAD NETWORK

An existing road network are to be found throughout Emthanjeni Municipal area, with the state thereof ranging between very well maintained tar roads, such as the N1, N10 and N12 to relative bad gravel roads that serves the rural areas (extensive stock farming areas). The N1, N10 and N12 routes form the major access roads which links the core of the economic development within the Emthanjeni Municipal area. The N1 runs through Hanover linking Colesberg and Richmond on the route from Cape Town to the north. The N10 route links Upington, Prieska, Britstown (to the north) with De Aar in the centre and then with Hanover, Middelburg and Cradock (to the south). The N12 route links Kimberley

and Strydenburg to the north-east with Britstown in the centre and then with Victoria-West and the N1 to the south-west.

The towns within the area have several well maintained roads that provide access to all the erven in the separate towns. The major roads are all indicated in the status Quo maps that forms part of this document.

2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS

The Emthanjeni area houses a number of residential areas with De Aar as the main business/services centre. De Aar consists of several residential areas, including De Aar-West, De Aar-East, Barcelona, Nonzwakazi and Waterdal. Britstown comprise of a smaller residential component, which includes Jansenville, Mziwabantu, Britstown (town) and Proteaville.

Hanover also houses several residential components, which include Kwezi, Nompumelelo, Joe Slovo Park, Tornadoville and Hanover (town). See the Status Quo maps that forms part of this document.

2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS AREAS

2.4.1 CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

De Aar:

Every community has a formal business sector, but De Aar definitely has the largest Central Business District (CBD) due to the rich history of the railroad network that was once the economic drive of the area. The CBD of De Aar formed alongside Voortrekker Street with a concentration of activities in the area where Main- and Voortrekker Streets intersect. This area was directly influenced by the nearby location of the Railway station and relevant activities that came with the railway activities. This all formed to the west of the railway lines due to the fact that very few linkages exists between the western and eastern sides of town. Smaller secondary business areas are to be found in Sunrise and Nonwakazi which lies to the east of the railway lines.

Britstown

In Britstown the CBD formed alongside Mark Street with a concentration thereof in the intersection between Mark- and Lang Streets. Smaller corner shops are to be found throughout the town with a small concentration in Proteaville and Mziwabantu.

Hanover

In Hanover a concentration of business activities developed alongside the N1 route into a northern direction up to Berg Street and then a larger component are to be found alongside Queen- Mark Streets in the centre of town. Smaller secondary business components are also found in Tornadoville and Nompumelelo.

2.4.2 RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS SECTOR

A smaller section of businesses at homes are also to be found throughout the municipal area with more and more tuck shops, offices and residents working from home to be found.

2.4.3 INFORMAL BUSINESS SECTOR

The informal sector is definitely evident throughout the area, but with a concentration thereof in Voortrekker Street in De Aar, near the Municipal Offices and the Community Hall which is easily accessible by all residents. In the towns of Hanover and Britstown the informal sector is much smaller and not clearly defined.

2.5 DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

De Aar:

The industrial area of De Aar is located to the eastern side of the railway lines, north-east of the CBD of the town. This area was developed in this specific location, due to the development potential the railway intersections in De Aar provided.

Britstown

In Britstown the industrial sector is not developed and only a small section is to be found to the east of the town.

Hanover

In Hanover very few industrial developments has taken place and only the section south of the N1 houses some small fragment thereof.

2.6 EXISTING SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

De Aar:

The town of De Aar houses several sport and recreational activities with segments thereof located within most of the residential areas. These segments include sports grounds and swimming pools.

Britstown

Britstown have two formal sporting facilities of which one is located to the south-west of town and one to the north. The town does however not house any other recreational facilities.

Hanover

Hanover also has a sports ground, but houses no formal recreational activities.

2.7 EXISTING CENTRAL AUTHORITY FACILITIES

De Aar:

De Aar houses a number of important central authority functions, such as Police Stations, the Magistrates Court, the correctional services, the District Municipality, several Provincial department offices, a state hospital and several clinics and other central functions. The most of these facilities are located to the west of the railway line, with a concentration in the south-west corner of the town

Britstown

In Britstown a few normal central functions are located throughout town, such as the municipal buildings, the library, the traffic department, police station, etc. The most of the central functions are however located in De Aar.

Hanover

In Hanover a few central functions are located throughout town, such as the municipal buildings, police station, clinics, etc. These functions are to be found scattered throughout town and no formal area can be clearly defined.

2.8 CEMETERIES

De Aar:

The cemeteries of De Aar are to be found throughout town with the largest thereof to the north-east and south-east of the town.

Britstown

In Britstown the cemeteries of the town are to be found in the central parts of Britstown (town) and to the north-west of Mziwabantu.

Hanover

In Hanover the largest cemeteries are to be found in the southern section of town and then to the north of town.

2.9 EDUCATION/ SCHOOLS

De Aar:

In De Aar a number of schools are to be found throughout the town, east and west of the railway lines.

Britstown

In Britstown the schools are centrally located to be reached by the whole community.

Hanover

In Hanover the schools are located centrally to the whole community so that it can be reached by walking pupils.

2.10 OPEN SPACES

De Aar:

A number of open spaces are to be found throughout De Aar with concentrations

in some places. Not all the open spaces in the town are utilized to their fullest extent and some could be used for other purposes.

Britstown

In Britstown there are also open spaces located throughout the town, but there are not so much vacant open spaces as in the case of De Aar.

Hanover

In Hanover there are also some open spaces to be found throughout the town of which only a few are utilized for parks. Some open spaces could be utilized for other land uses if necessary.

2.11 CHURCHES

De Aar:

A large number of churches of different denominations are to be found throughout town and every section of town is provided by church sites.

Britstown

A number of churches of different denominations are to be found throughout town and every section of town is provided by church sites.

Hanover

A number of churches of different denominations are to be found throughout town and every section of town is provided by church sites.

2.12 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The farming community of Emthanjeni is focused on extensive farming with the focus on sheep and goats farming. The Emthanjeni area is increasingly becoming famous for delivering the famous “Karoo” mutton with its unique flavour and quality. Emthanjeni has several abattoirs in De Aar: one solely for sheep with a capacity of 1000 carcasses per day, supplying meat to all the provinces. The second abattoir has a capacity for 550 sheep carcasses and, in addition to beef, supplies meat far beyond our region, even as far a field as Durban. The third abattoir specialises in venison for export. Another abattoir for pigs and ostriches aimed at the export market has also recently been commissioned.

An area surrounding the Smartt Syndicate dam was developed into smaller agricultural plots below the dam wall. This area is however not utilized to its fullest potential due to droughts and the invasion of the Prosopis tree.

3. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – 2004

Emthanjeni planned their first SDF during 2004, but this SDF comprised only of several maps indicating the different areas for future development. The Municipality therefore decided to update the existing documentation and maps in order to obtain a clearer picture for future development of the Municipality. This is thus the second review of the said plans, but the first documentation.

3.2 VACANT LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Emthanjeni Municipality is fortunate to have access to enough vacant land that will be identified within this SDF for future development. The different areas for development will be discussed in the section below:

3.2.1 DE AAR

Throughout the town small sections of vacant land was identified that will be utilized for integration and development. The largest portion of vacant land however lies to the south of De Aar west, north of the N10 route that runs through this section of the town. Several areas have also been identified to the east of town which can also be developed and utilized for different land uses. The current situation in De Aar with the location of the railway lines is prohibiting the town to integrate 100%. This will however be dealt with by the shifting of the focus of development to the N10 route and thus giving the community as a whole the opportunity to obtain land.

3.2.2 BRITSTOWN

In Britstown a smaller section of vacant land are to be found and vacant land for development is available in most directions around the town, except to the south-east where storm-water could cause problems. The integration of Mziwabantu with Proteaville and Britstown (town) will remain a problem due to the location of the railway lines in the area. The rest of the town is in the process of integration.

3.2.3 HANOVER

Hanover has a section of vacant land between the eastern and western sections of town that could be utilized for future development of the town. This will also give direction for the integration of the town and optimizing of land use.

3.3 SPATIAL TRENDS

The spatial trends for each of the towns will be discussed.

3.3.1 DE AAR

The current spatial trend for development in De Aar is a new focus on the planned new Hospital and development opportunities that will come with that. It is also clear that there is a spatial trend for the development of smaller housing units with the focus on townhouse complexes.

3.3.2 BRITSTOWN

The current spatial trend in the town is for the development of the tourism component alongside the main road (Mark Street) of Britstown. This can clearly be seen in the manifestation thereof in the number of guesthouses that opened their doors over the past few years. Another spatial trend is for people living in the city to buy a house in the area, to upgrade it and visit it during holidays or to rent it out as guesthouses.

3.3.3 HANOVER

The location of the N1 route in close proximity to the town has led to the spatial trend of business opening directly alongside this route, as well as guesthouses catering for the tourist.

Due to the beautiful architecture of buildings that are to be found in Hanover, the renovation thereof and the utilization thereof during holidays, or as guesthouses is common.

3.3.4 RURAL AREA

The farms alongside the N1, the N10 and the N12 have all started to open guesthouses in the farms for tourists in order to provide a sleepover location for people traveling from the north to the south and visa versa. The opening of abattoirs on the farms and the distribution of meat from the said farms, have also developed over the past few years and can definitely

be seen as a spatial trend.

4. INTERACTION

INTEGRATION WITH THE LEGISLATION ASSURED

4.1 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY / PERSPECTIVE

4.2 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY / PERSPECTIVE

4.3 REGIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY / PERSPECTIVE

4.4 VERTICAL ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER SDF=s

4.5 ADDRESSING AND ACHIEVING

It is very important that the Municipality keep in touch with the planning division of the Province in order to obtain a clear picture of exactly what is going on in the surrounding areas, as well as on a provincial and national level.

5. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

Throughout the area, some definite development constraints can be identified which will be discussed in more detail in this section

5.1.1 DE AAR

The development constraints are as follow:

- The town is split in two by the major railway junction that are to be found in the centre of town and this prohibits integration of the town.
- To the west of the town lies a local koppie which hampers normal

development in this direction.
- There are several smaller storm water furrows running through the town which causes problems during severe thunderstorms and especially the area to the east of the railway line, can cause problems in severe circumstances.

5.1.2 BRITSTOWN

The development constraints are as follow:
- The northern section of the town is separated in two by the railway line that is situated in this section of the town.
- The dam that is located to the south-east of the town hampers development in this direction.
- The area to the south-west of the town also has problems with storm water draining.

6.1.3 HANOVER

The development constraints are as follow:
- The N1 route hampers development in close proximity of the road and access to the said road is very difficult.
- Storm water furrows are located to the north of the town which must be taken into consideration with future expansions.

5.1.4 RURAL AREA

The development constraints are as follow:
- The periodic droughts are hampering development of the rural areas and have a negative impact on the economy of the area.

6. STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

Within the IDP, the following aspects were identified as land use needs for the residents.

- Creation of a sustainable Environment in Emthanjeni
- Basic Infrastructure for all
- Primary Health Services for All
- Effective Health Services in Emthanjeni
- Effective Education for the community
- Effective Spatial Planning
- Effective Administration of Municipal Area
- Effective Public Transport Services
- Effective Service to the Community
- General Safety of Community
- Economic Development

- Roads maintenance in the Municipal area

Chapter 3 of the IDP lists all the current projects and proposals that form part of the future planning of the community.

7. STRUCTURING ELEMENTS OF A VIBRANT COMMUNITY

7.1 NODES

Urban nodes are pockets of concentration of human settlement and activity at a specific locality at the regional scale and offer a spectrum of supporting infrastructure and services needed to maintain and develop new services and infrastructure within these urban nodes.

7.2 CORRIDORS

Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that would otherwise be classified as movement corridors. These occur on various levels, from local development corridors along the main streets of the towns or even along rivers to regional and provincial corridors. Different types of corridors can be distinguished such as development corridors, movement corridors and activity corridors.

7.3 BARRIERS

Any natural or man-made structure (e.g. rivers and railways), which serves as a barrier to further development, or separates areas of development.

7.4 AREAS (ZONES OR UNITS)

These areas are usually naturally formed due to certain economic, geographical and/or historic reason for certain land uses to be situated in certain areas. For the SDF the location of different zones in close proximity to one another is of great importance.

7.5 FOCAL POINTS

Focal points are specific areas where development are currently focused and will keep growing in the future.

8. DESIRED SPATIAL GROWTH PATTERNS

8.1 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Existing roads:	***Solid black line:*** **----------**
Future Roads:	***Dotted line:*** **- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -**
De Aar: Existing Road network The existing road network that is available in De Aar is of a high standard and most of the roads are tar roads. The N10 road is located to the south of the town and links Britstown from the north-west with Hanover in the south-east. The main road in De Aar is Voortrekker Street. (See Figure 8.1 a)	**De Aar: Future Road Network** Future extensions of the road infrastructure were identified and the focus will be on integration and expansion in all directions. Smaller ring networks are planned for every residential area and the proposed extension thereof.
Britstown: Existing Road Network The town links via the N10 with De Aar and Hanover to the south-east and via the N12 with Victoria West and Strydenburg. Within the town the existing road network consists of good tarred roads and several gravel roads in a relatively good condition. **(See Figure 8.1 b)**	**Britstown: Future Road Network** Future extensions of the road infrastructure has been identified and includes several small internal networks in order to provide ample access and vehicle circulation for future development areas.
Hanover: Existing Road Network The N1 main road runs through the southern section of the town and links Hanover with Colesberg in the north-east and Richmond in the south-west. The N10 road links Hanover with De Aar in the north-west and Middelburg in the south-east. Within the town the existing road network consists of good tarred roads and several gravel roads in a relatively good condition. **(See Figure 8.1 c)**	**Hanover: Future Road Network** Future extensions of the road infrastructure has been identified and includes several small internal networks in order to provide ample access and vehicle circulation for future development areas.

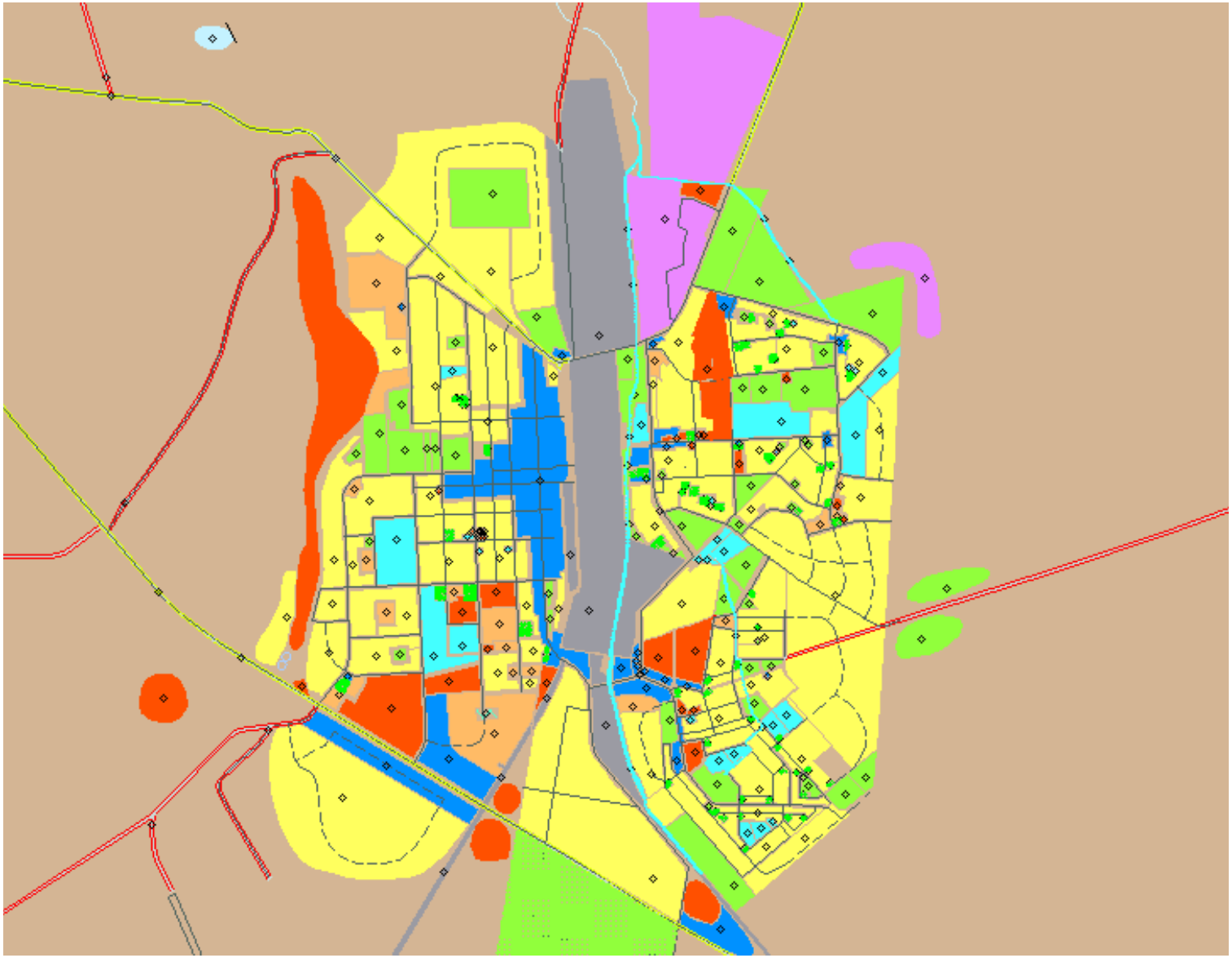


Figure 8.1 a): The existing and future road network for De Aar.



Figure 8.1 b): The existing and future road network for Britstown.

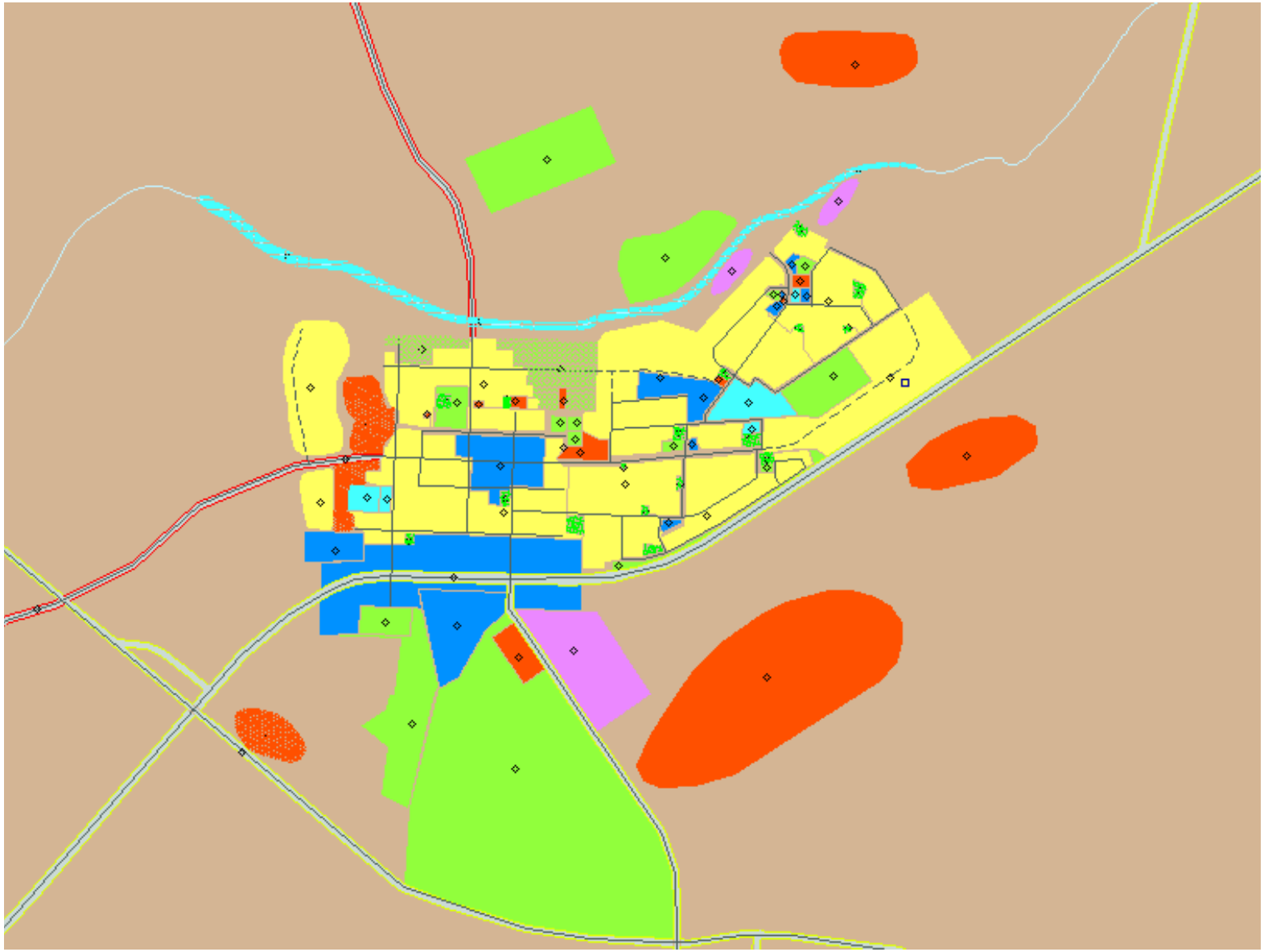


Figure 8.1 c): The existing and future road network for Hanover.

8.2 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE RESIDENTIAL AREAS

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Low Density Housing:	***Yellow***
Townhouses/ Flats/ High Density Housing:	***Orange***
De Aar: Existing Residential Areas De Aar has several residential areas, which includes De Aar West, De Aar east, Sunrise, Barcelona and Nonzwakazi. The Higher density residential areas are located to the east of the railway lines, which splits the town in two segments. (See Figure 8.2 a)	**De Aar: Future Residential Areas** Normal residential development is planned for most of the areas surrounding the town, which includes the northwestern, the eastern and southwestern sides of town. Several areas have been indicated for higher density residential development, with a few worth mentioning. The following erven are indicated for a certain development proposal: Erf 3062: A Portion (1.8ha) thereof must be developed for a townhouse complex/ higher disnity residential development. Erven 7705 – 7715: These erven (combined 1.5ha) are ideal for the development of a higher density residential development of town house complex. Erven 7750, 7751 and 7753: These erven (combined 1.5ha) are ideal for the development of a townhouse complex. Erf 7741: This erf could be used for a townhouse complex and is 0.4ha in size. Erf 366: This erf is ideal for a townhouse complex and is 1ha in size. Erf 4377: This erf is ideal for a townhouse complex and is 1.8ha in size. Erf 4156: This erf is also ideal for a townhouse complex and is 1.2ha in size. Erven 5512, 4498, 4499, 4148 – 4152: Combined these erven is 1.2ha in size and are ideal for a townhouse complex. Erf 1422: This erf is 1.1ha in size and ideal for a townhouse complex. Erf 310: This erf is 6ha in size and must be utilized for high density residential development. Portion of commonage, east of the new hospital: This portion is about 24ha in size and can be utilized for a combination of residential developments, which could include medium to high density residential areas, as well as townhouse complexes.

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Britstown: Existing Residential Areas The town has a lower residential segment that is to be found south of the railway line and a higher density residential area to the north of the railway line. (See Figure 8.2 b)	**Britstown: Future Residential Areas** The largest residential developmental areas are indicated to the north-east of town, to the north-west, west and south-west. Small sections of integration, infilling can be found in the central northern portion of the town, directly south of the railway line.
Hanover: Existing Residential Areas The residential areas of Hanover lie directly north of the N1 main route that runs through the town. The western section has a lower density residential character with beautiful architecture that depicts the Karoo character. This is definitely worth conserving. The eastern residential area has a high density residential character, but still has some beautiful Karoo argitecture. (See Figure 8.2 c)	**Hanover: Future Residential Areas** The layout of the town makes it possible for integration to take place and the future residential development of the town is focused in the central areas in order to obtain integration. Extension of the residential areas has also been identified to the south-east of town, as well as to the west. The conservation of the architectural character of Hanover is very important and it is necessary for the development of a policy for the future conservation thereof.



Figure 8.2 a): The current and future residential development of De Aar.

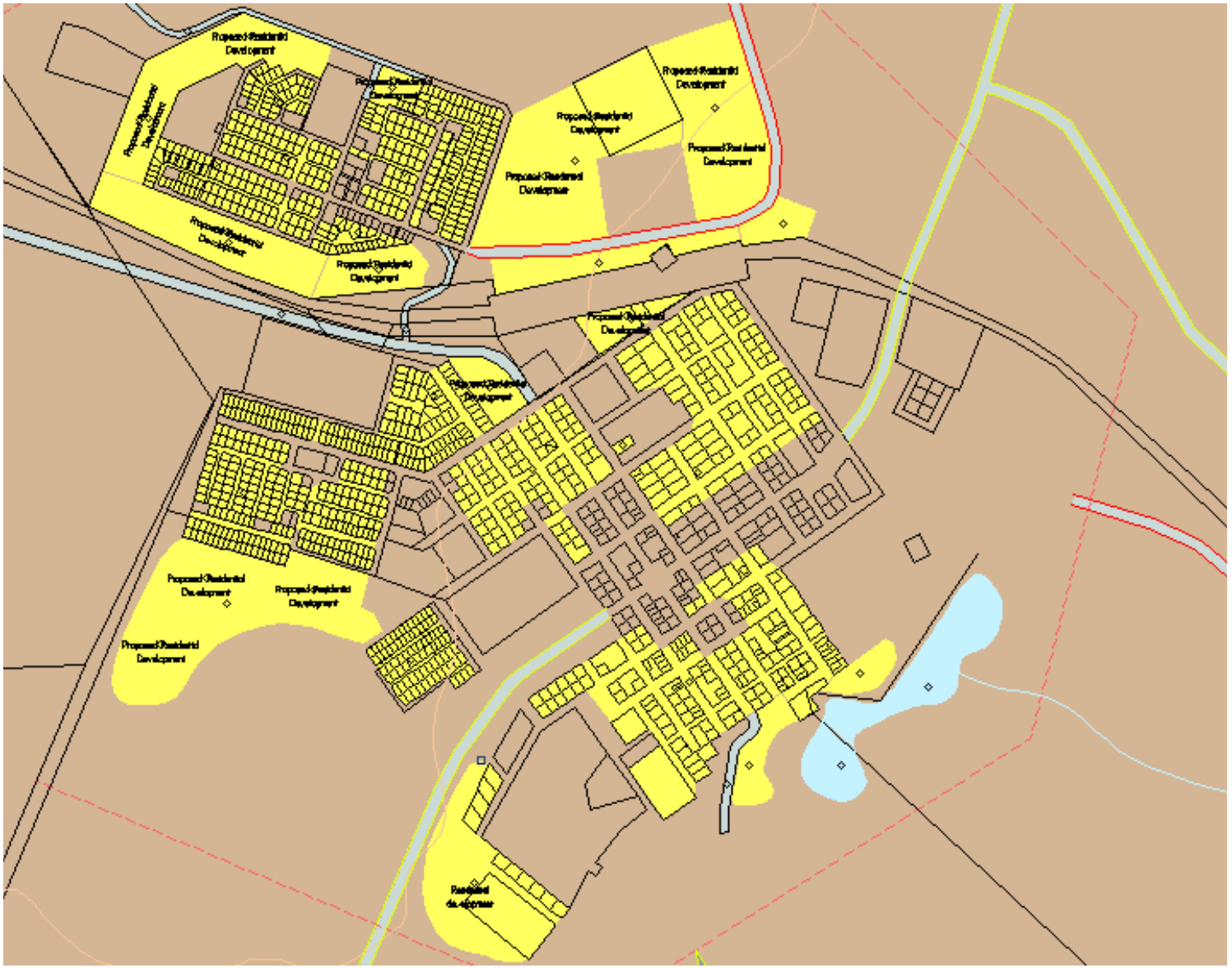


Figure 8.2 b): The current and future residential development of Britstown.

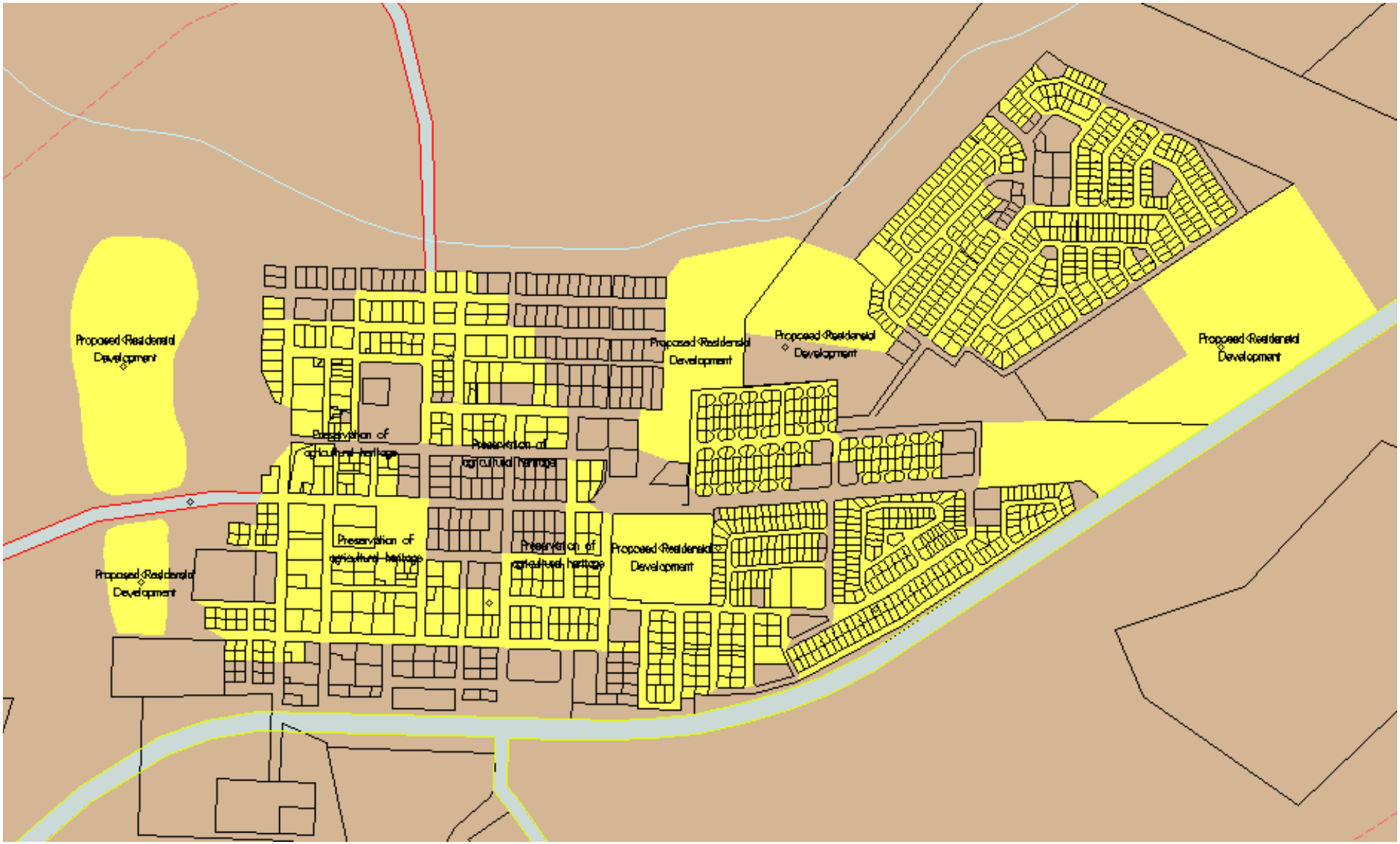


Figure 8.2 c): The current and future residential development of Hanover.

8.3 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE BUSINESS AREAS

The identification of the desired direction or location for the future expansion of the business area is just as essential for the decision making process, especially regarding the approving of rezoning and subdivisions for business purposes. This is also important to initiate investment in certain areas. The identified areas are as follow:

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Business indication on maps:	***Dark Blue***
De Aar: Existing Central Business District (CBD) The existing CBD of De Aar is mainly situated directly alongside Voortrekker road, the main road in De Aar. Most of the business activities are to be found on the axis of Main to Theron and Voortrekker Streets. (See Figure 8.3 a)	**De Aar: Future Central Business District (CBD)** It is proposed that the existing CBD be expanded alongside Voortrekker Street in both a northern and southern direction, as well as in a westerly direction as far as Rossouw Street. It is proposed that business development will link with Nonzwakazi through development of the CBD sector in a southeasterly direction.
De Aar: Existing Small Business Nodes (SBN) Several smaller business nodes are to be found throughout the town in every community, with relative large nodes to be found in Sunrise and Nonzwakazi. (See Figure 8.3 a)	**De Aar: Future Small Business Nodes (SBN)** It is proposed that all the existing nodes be expanded to the direct adjacent erven in the immediate vicinity of the nodes. The largest node developments are proposed to the west of Nonzwakazi, direcly adjacent to the bridge that gives access from west to east.
De Aar: Existing Nodal and Corridor development At present no nodal or corridor development are to be found in De Aar (See Figure 8.3 b)	**De Aar: Future Nodal and Corridor Development** The development of the N10 road as a corridor for development between Britstown, De Aar and Hanover has been identified. A nodal development has been identified alongside the N10 route where it runs through the town. The nodal development has been triggered by the development of the new Hospital to the south of the town on Erf 1138. it is thus further proposed that the area alongside the N10 route be developed as a nodal business development area. It is also proposed that the whole area alongside Van der Merwe Street, that links with the N10 road, be developed as a business sector in future
Britstown: Existing Business Sector The existing CBD of Britstown is located alongside the main road, Mark Street that forms part of the N12 road that runs through town. Smaller business	**Britstown: Future Business sector** It is proposed that the CBD be developed alongside the N12 throughout town up to the intersection of the N12 with the corridor development identified as

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
nodes are to be found in Main and corner of Aster and Van Jaarsveld Streets. **(See Figure 8.3 c)**	part of the N10 route development. As part of the development alongside the N12 route, a new truck stop has been identified on the western periphery of town. The CBD is planned to develop alongside Long Street. The existing small business node in Mziwabantu is planned to develop alongside Main road, as well as the small node found on the corner of Aster and Van Jaarsveld Streets
Hanover: Existing Business Sector The existing CBD is to be found in two segments, one directly alongside the N1 route and the other in the northern section alongside Mark and Queen Streets. Smaller business nodes are to be found in Tornadoville and Nonpumelelo. **(See Figure 8.3 d)**	**Hanover: Future Business sector** A corridor development is planned alongside the N1 route on both sides of said route. An extension of the CBD alongside Mark and Queen Streets are also planned, as well as a new business node alongside Neptune Street. The existing smaller business nodes in Nonpupelelo are also planned to expand to the erven in the direct vicinity of said nodes.

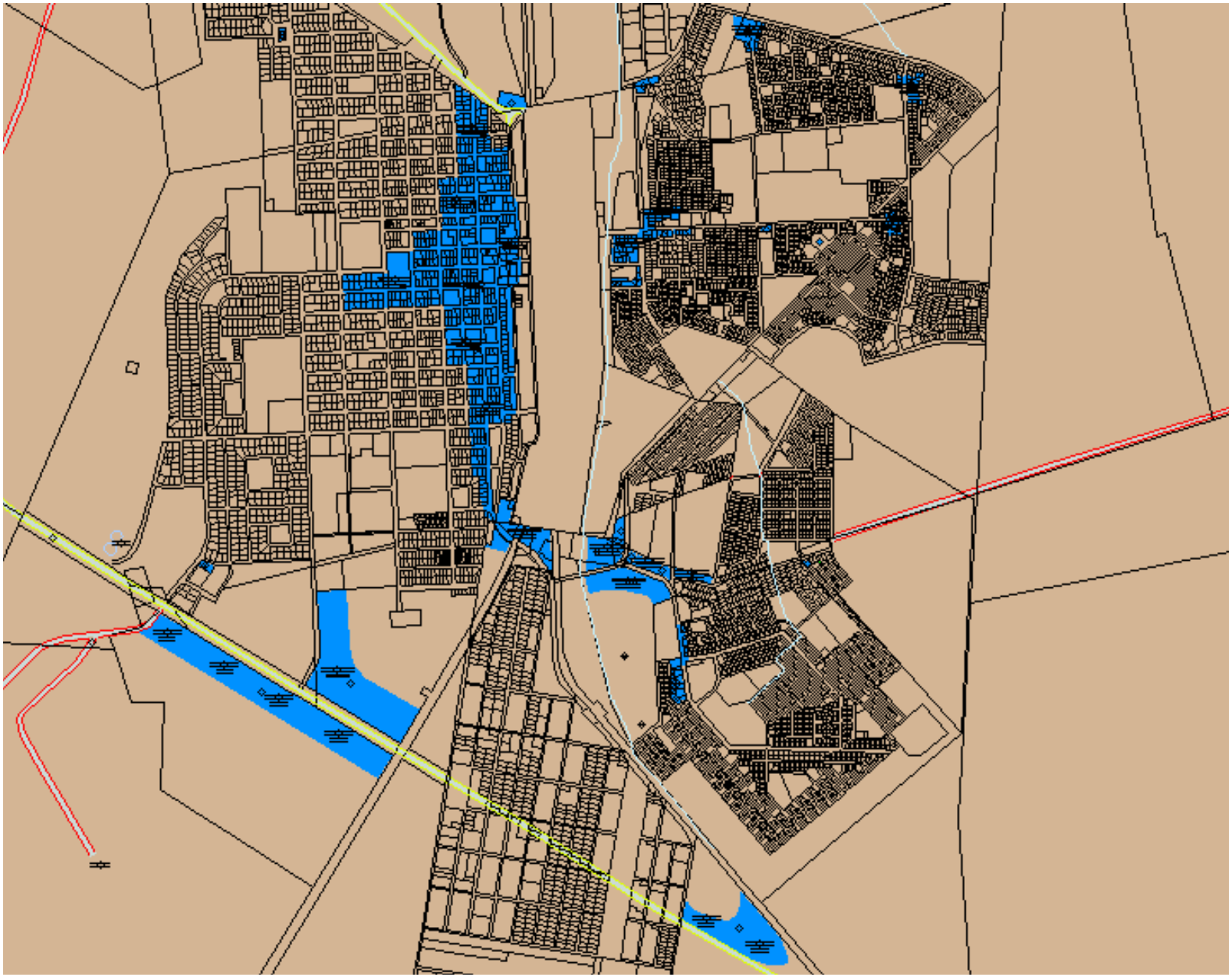


Figure 8.3 a): The existing and future expansion of the CBD and smaller business nodes of De Aar.

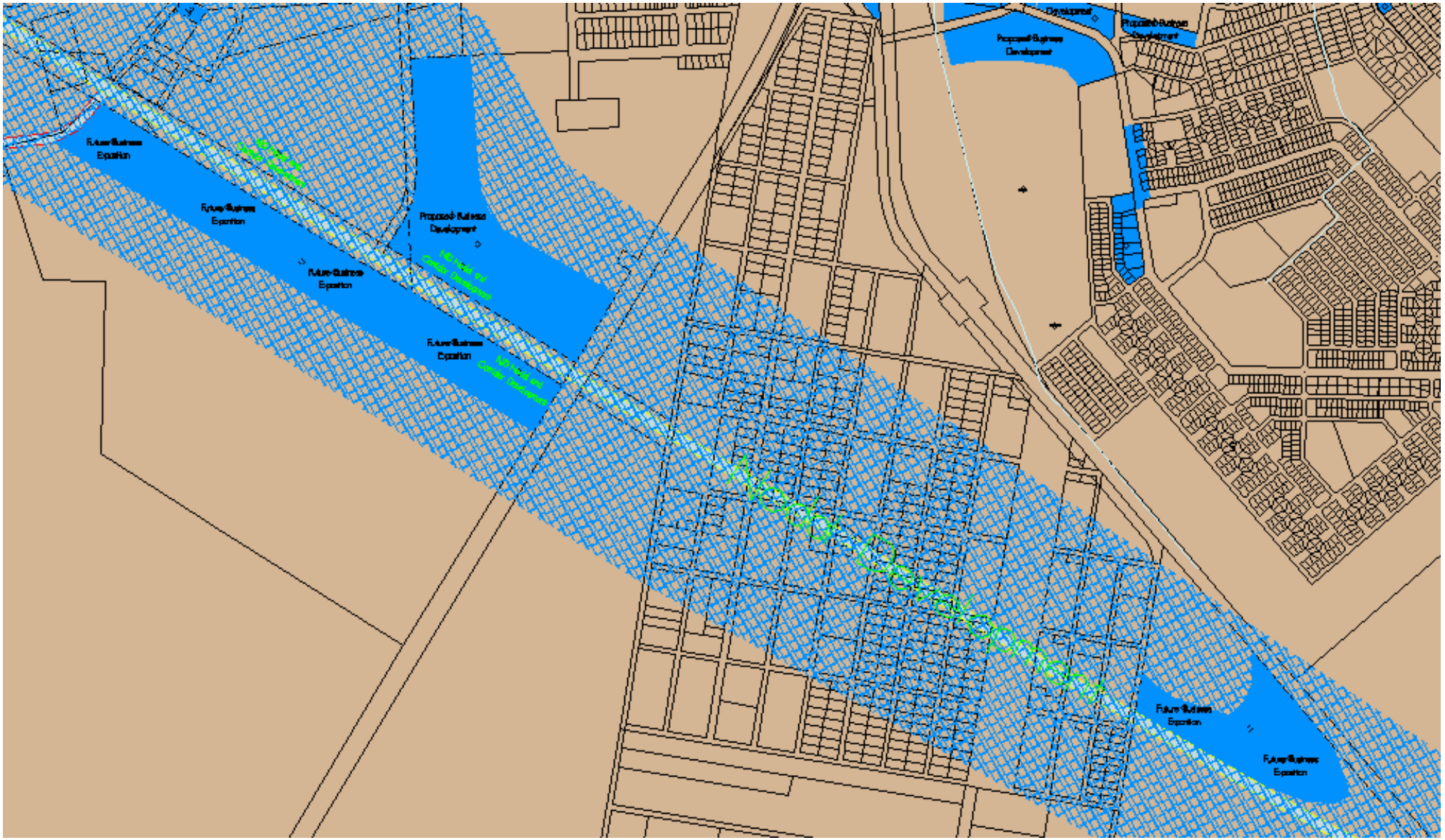


Figure 8.3 b): The corridor and nodal development alongside the N10 route in De Aar.



Figure 8.3 c): The existing and future expansion of the business sectors of Britstown.

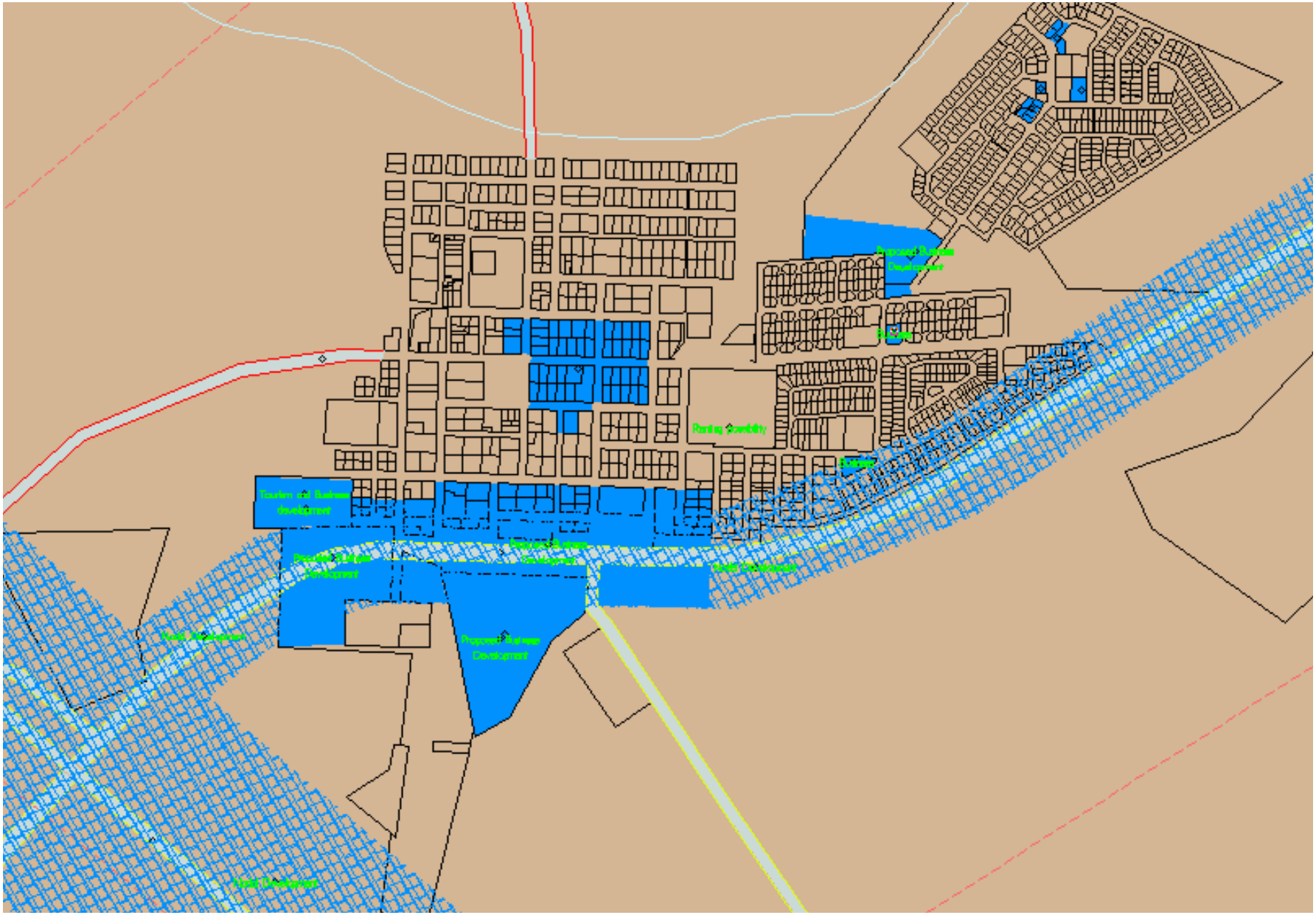


Figure 8.3 d): The existing and future expansion of the business sectors of Hanover.

8.4 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE INDUSTRIAL AREAS

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Industrial terrain:	***Pink***
De Aar: Existing Areas The existing industrial area of De Aar is located to the north of the town, directly west of the Philipstown road. (See Figure 8.4 a)	**De Aar: Future Areas** It is proposed that the industrial development must continue in a northerly direction, alongside the railway lines. It is also proposed that the brick making project shift to the north-east of the town.
Britstown: Existing Areas Britstown does not have a clearly defined industrial area and it is only the area alongside the abattoir to the east of town. (See Figure 8.4 b)	**Britstown: Future Areas** It is proposed that the area directly east of Raath Street be developed to house industrial development.
Hanover: Existing Areas As in Britstown, no clearly defined industrial area is to be found in Hanover. (See Figure 8.4 c)	**Hanover: Future Areas** It is proposed that a new area be developed to the south of the N1, to the east of the golf course.

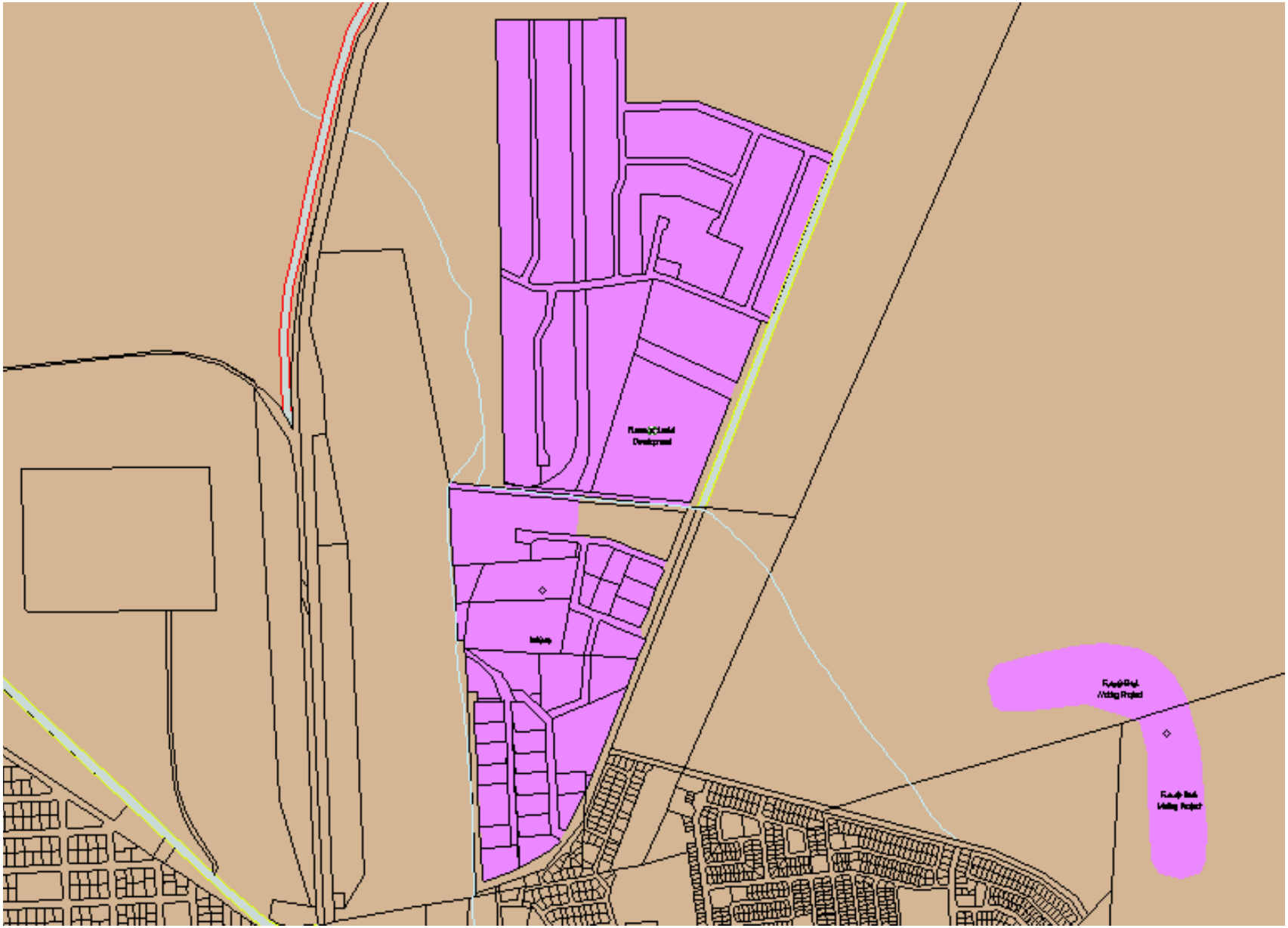


Figure 8.4 a): The existing and future extension of the Industrial area of De Aar.

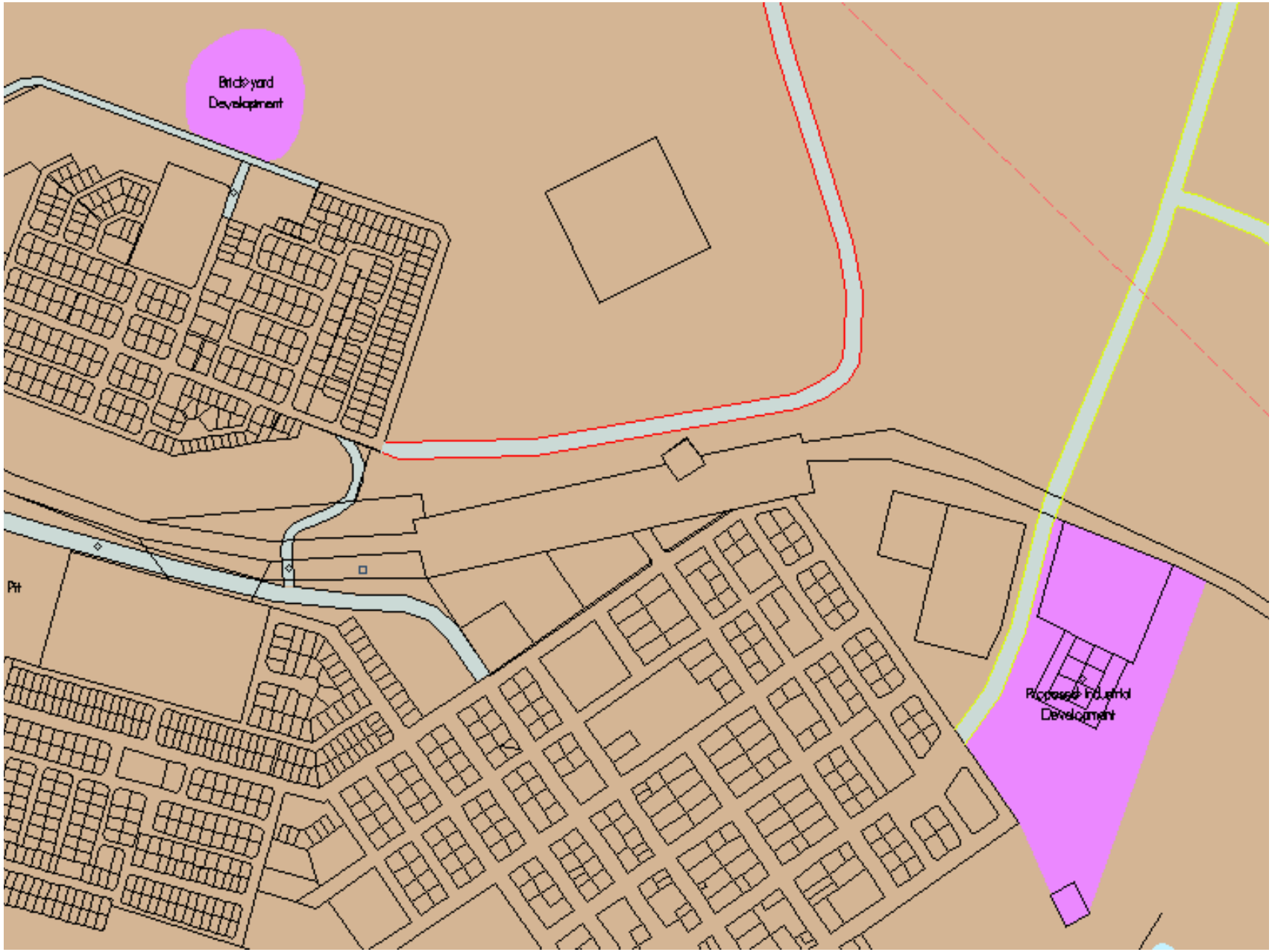


Figure 8.4 b): The existing and future extension of the Industrial area of Britstown.

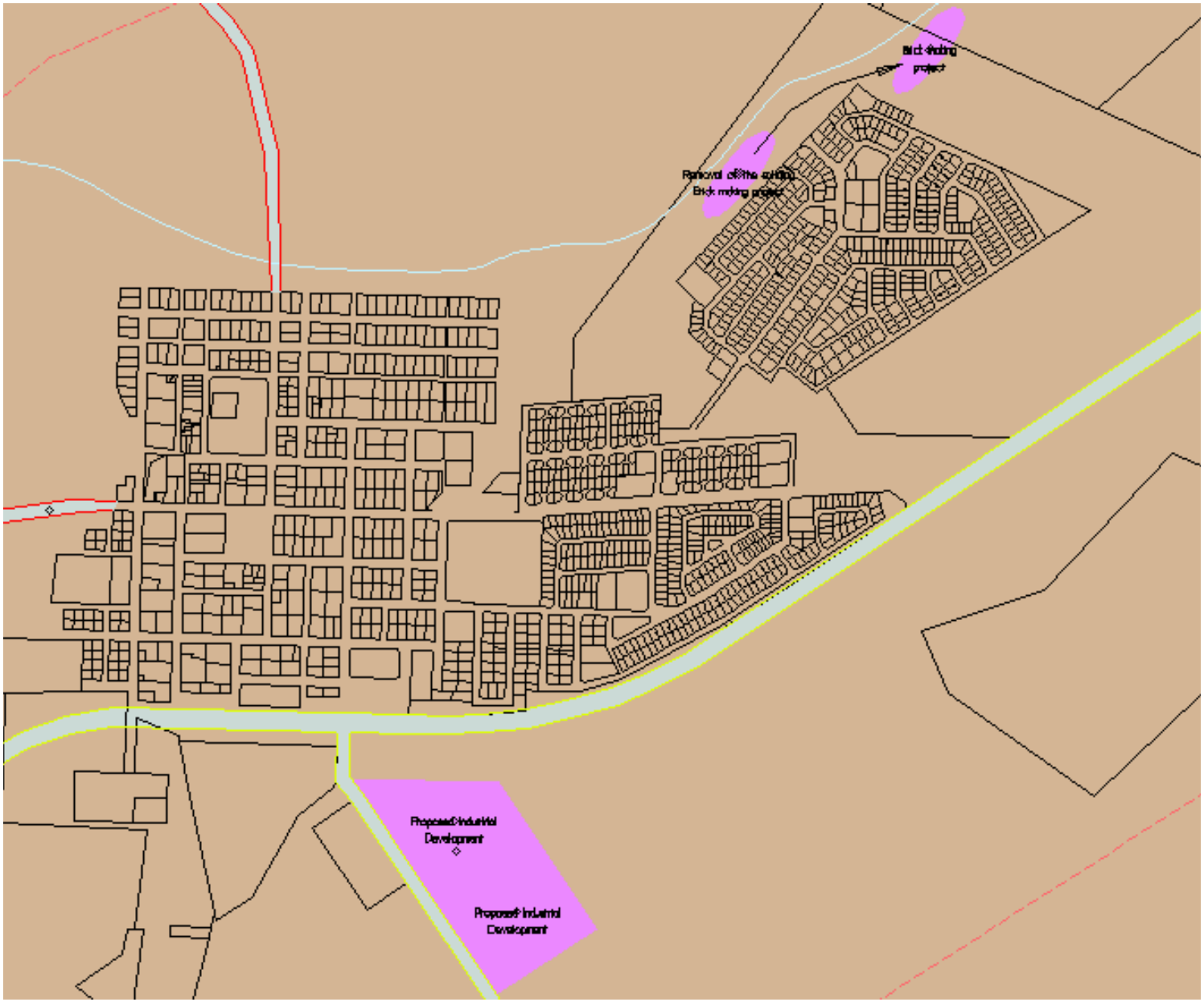


Figure 8.4 c): The existing and future extension of the Industrial area of Hanover.

8.5 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE SPORT, OPEN SPACES, RECREATIONAL AREAS AND CEMETERIES

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Sport, Recreational, open spaces and cemeteries :	***Green***
De Aar: Existing Areas Throughout De Aar and in every residential area, a large number of sport grounds, recreational activities, natural open spaces and cemeteries are to be found. At present the existing golf course are located to the south of the N12 route. (See Figure 8.5 a)	**De Aar: Future Areas** It is proposed that the two existing cemeteries that are located to the north (east of the Philipstown road) and the south-east of Nonzwakazi be extended. It is also proposed that a new cemetery be developed to the east of Barcelona. The existing sport grounds must be upgraded and developed, but no new areas have been identified. A new golf course with camping and braai facilities has been identified north of town, where ample water from the sewerage works is available.
Britstown: Existing Areas Several open spaces are to be found throughout Britstown with 3 sport grounds to be found. Cemeteries and recreational spaces are also to be found throughout town. (See Figure 8.5 b)	**Britstown: Future Areas** It is proposed that the existing sport grounds be upgraded and developed, with special emphasis on the southern sport field. The existing open spaces must be upgraded and developed. A new cemetery is proposed to the south alongside the Victoria-West road (N12). It is also proposed that a golf course be developed alongside the dam, directly south of the town.
Hanover: Existing Areas Hanover also has several open and recreational spaces that are to be found throughout town. Sport grounds are to be found in the southern and eastern sections of town, with a golf course found to the south of the N1 route. (See Figure 8.5 c)	**Hanover: Future Areas** It is proposed that the existing sport grounds be upgraded and that a new sport ground be developed to the west of Nonpumelelo. The existing cemetery that is located north of the town must be expanded in a easterly direction.

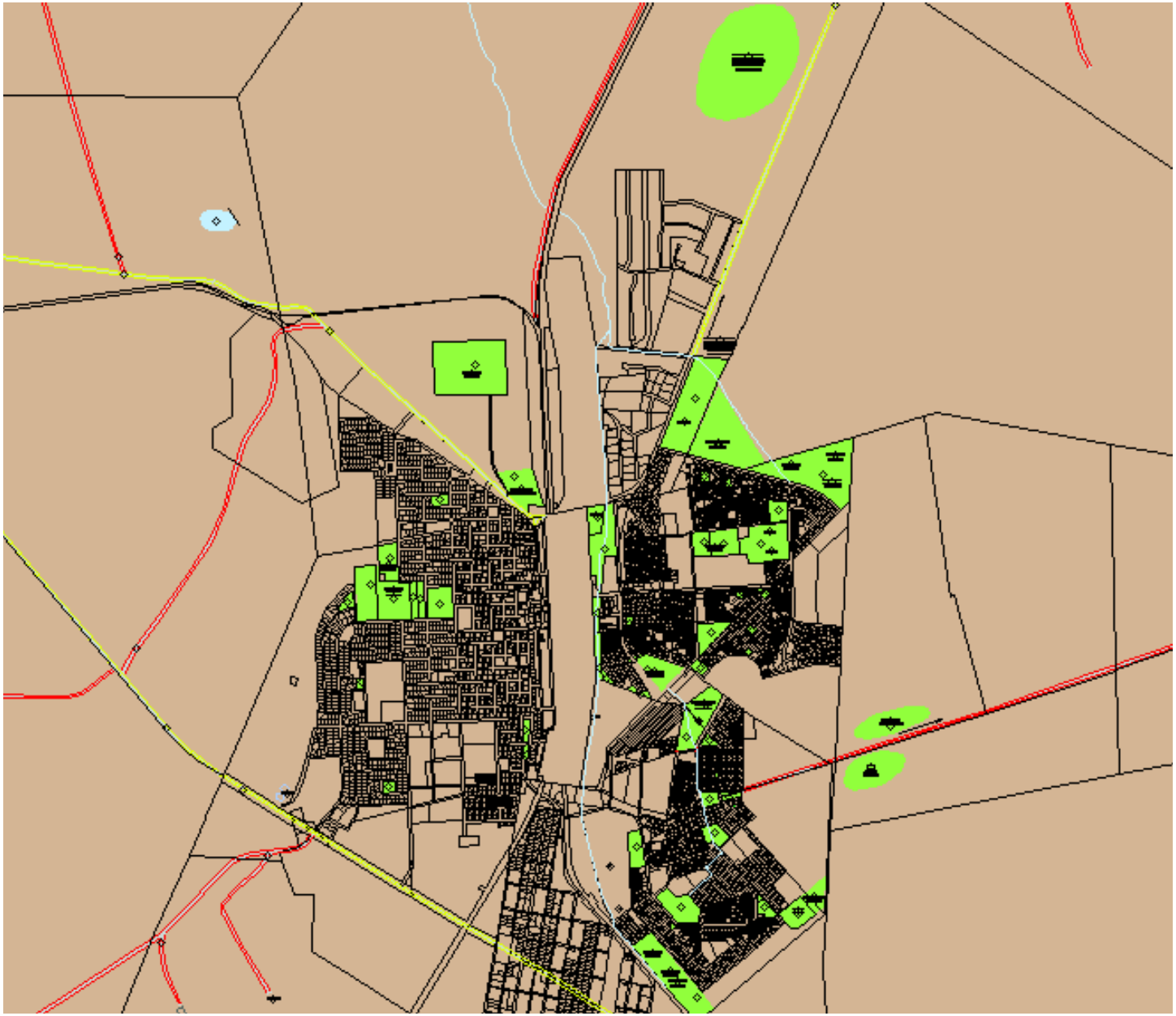


Figure 8.5 a): The existing and future open spaces, sport ground, recreational activities and cemeteries of De Aar.

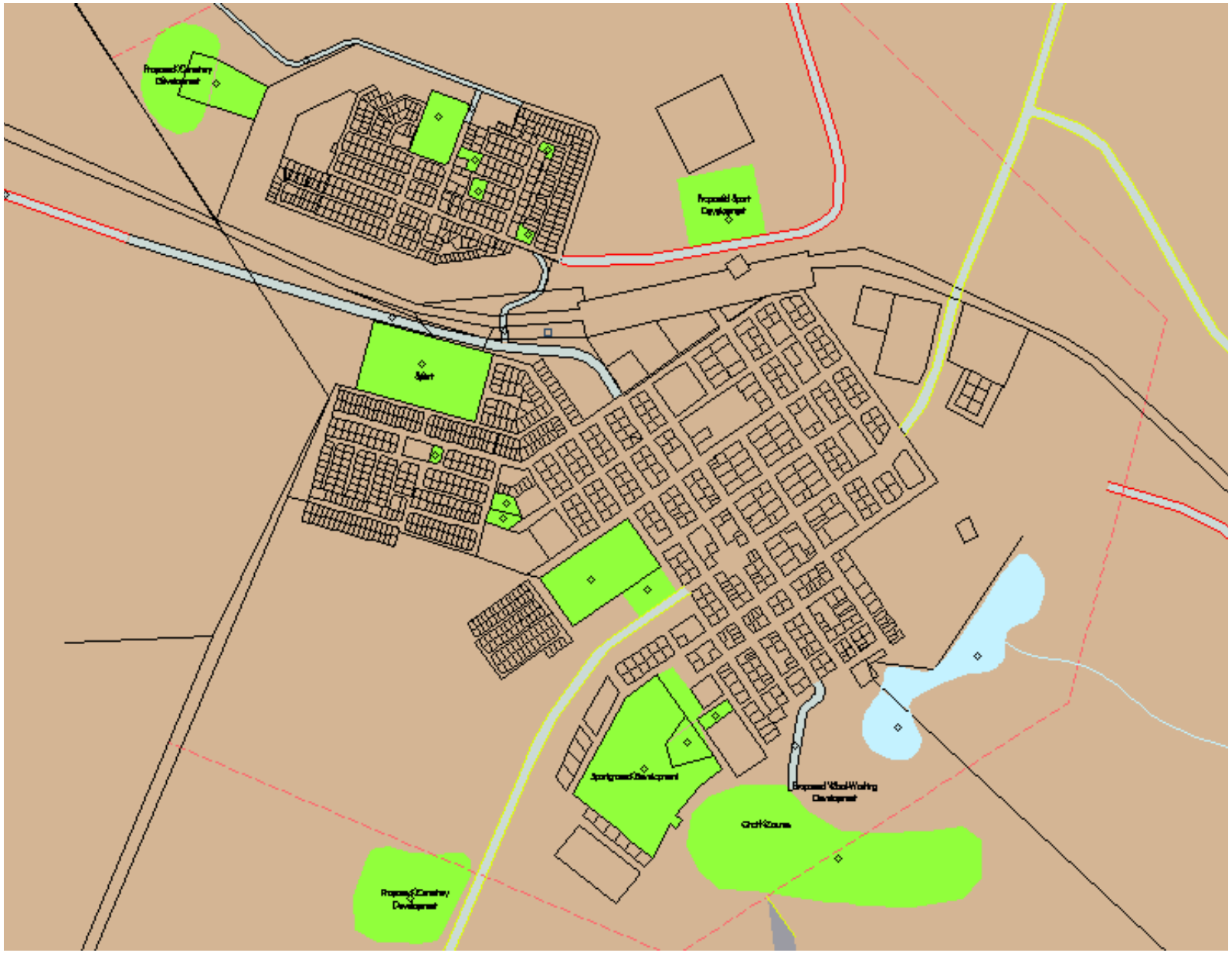


Figure 8.5 b): The existing and future open spaces, sport ground, recreational activities and cemeteries of Britstown.

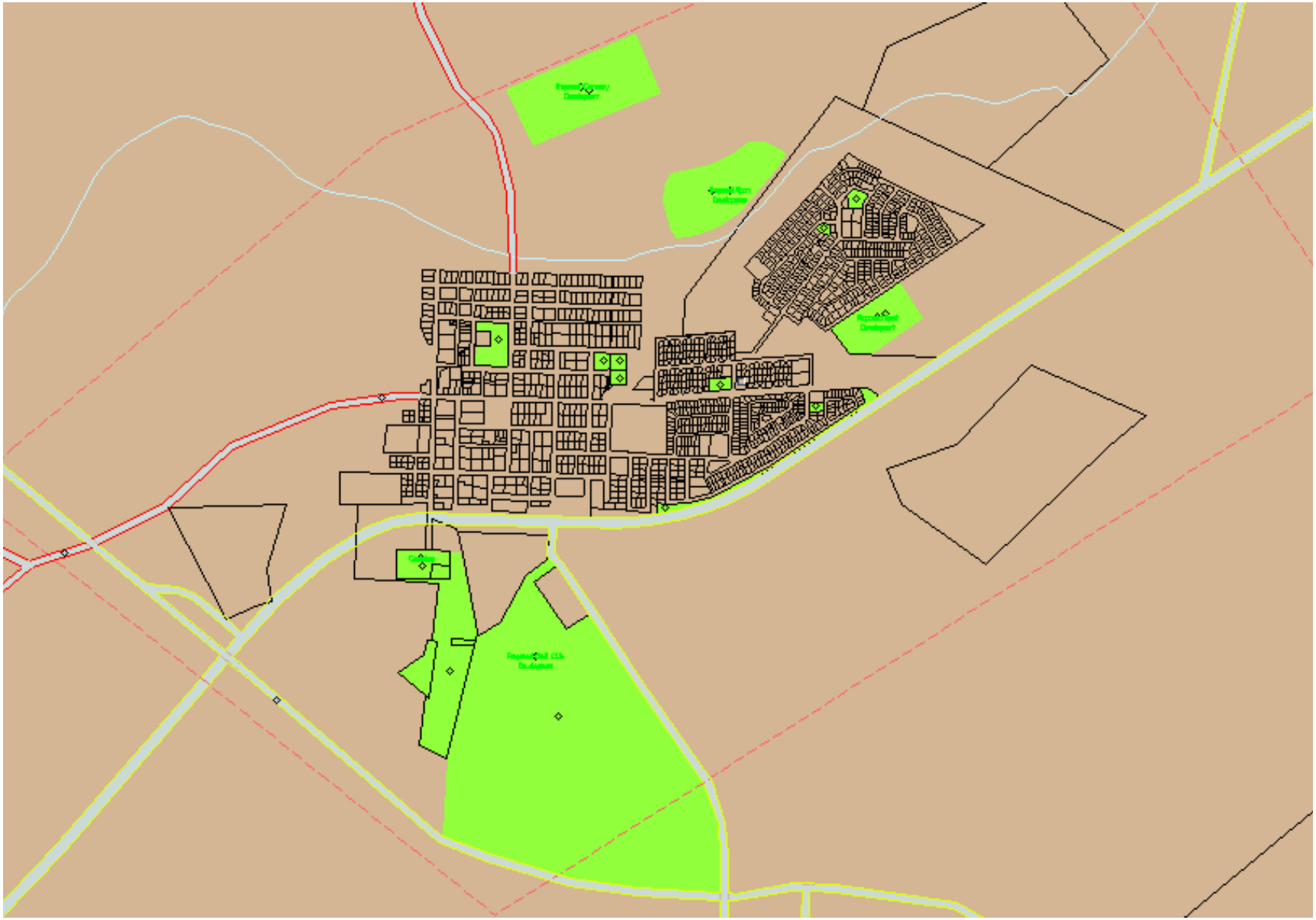


Figure 8.5 c): The existing and future open spaces, sport ground, recreational activities and cemeteries of Hanover.

8.6 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE ACADEMIC UTILIZATION

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Academic utilization :	***Light blue***
De Aar: Existing Areas Throughout De Aar and in every residential area, schools and academic land uses are to be found. (See Figure 8.6 a)	**De Aar: Future Areas** It is proposed that the area surrounding the new hospital, adjacent to the N10 route, directly east of Van der Merwe Street, be the focus point of future academic activities, which would include the nurses training facilities. At this stage no new school erven are planned, due to the fact that the existing facilities are adequate.
Britstown: Existing Areas The town has its own academic land uses which can be found throughout town and which are easily accessible. (See Figure 8.6 b)	**Britstown: Future Areas** It is proposed that one of the schools be extended in a westerly direction.
Hanover: Existing Areas The town has its own academic land uses which can be found throughout town and are relatively easily accessible. (See Figure 8.6 c)	**Hanover: Future Areas** At this stage no future academic land uses are planned, due to the fact that the existing land uses are adequate to accommodate the normal growth of town.

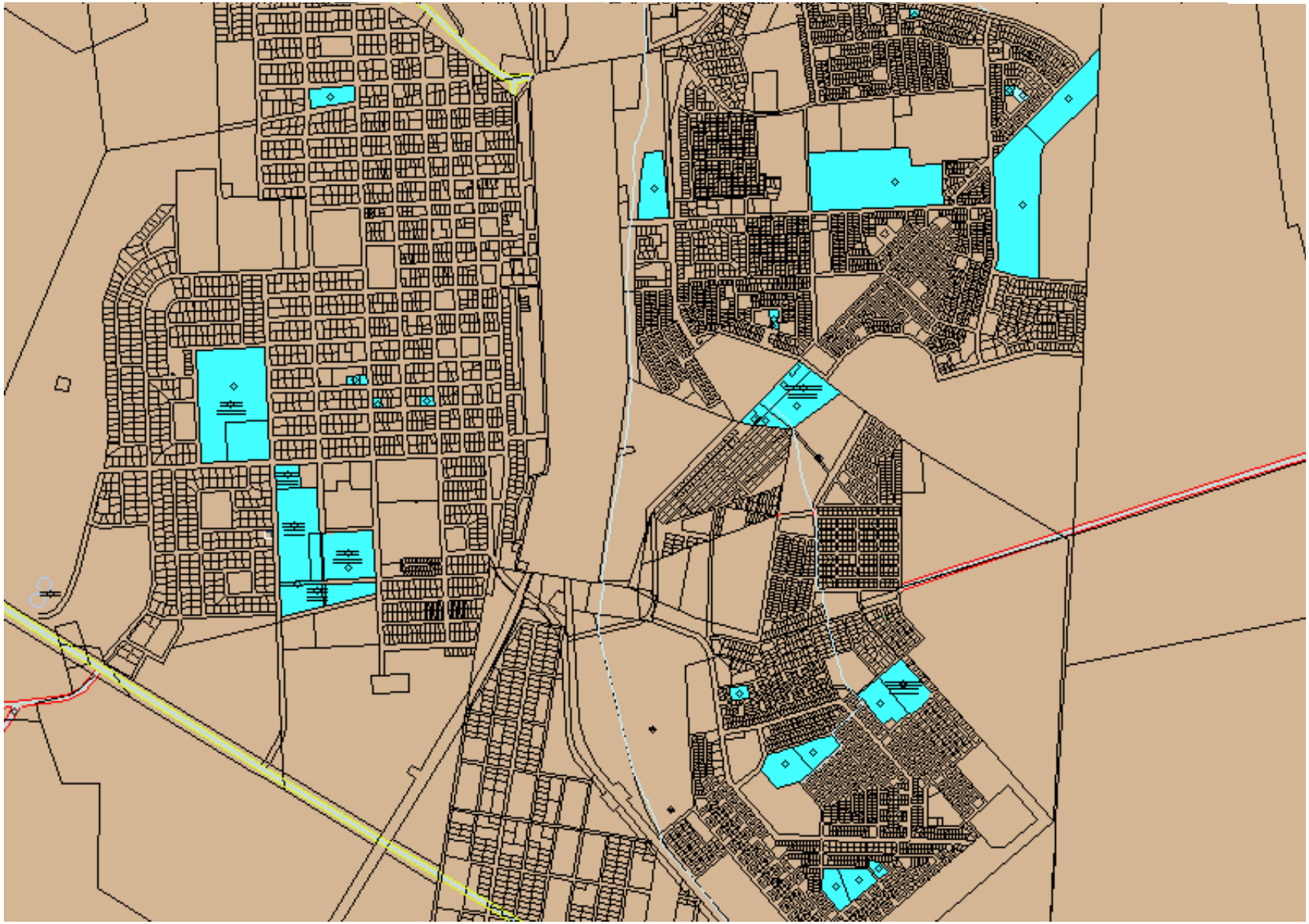


Figure 8.6 a): The existing and future academic facilities of De Aar.

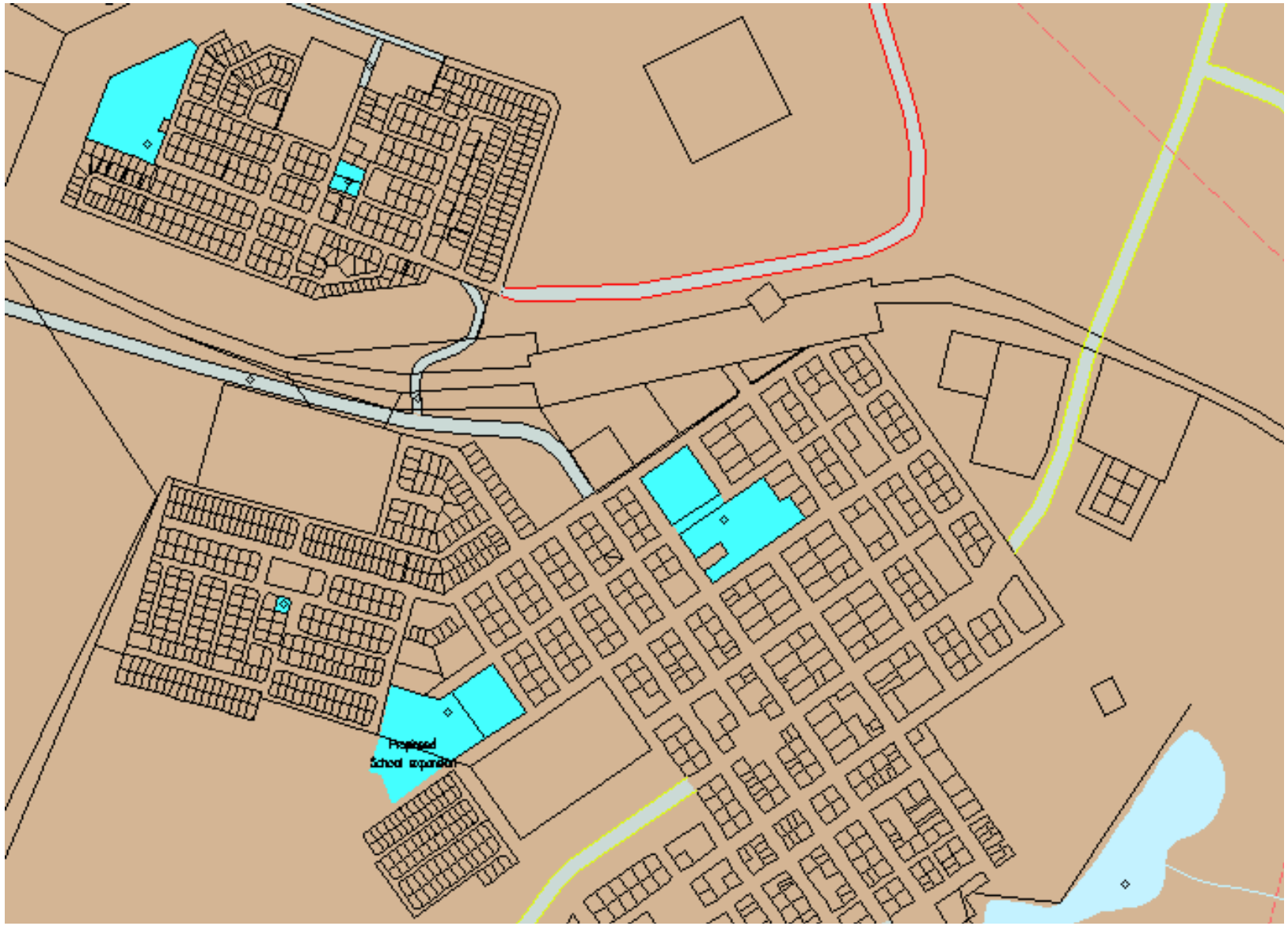


Figure 8.6 b): The existing and future academic facilities of Britstown.

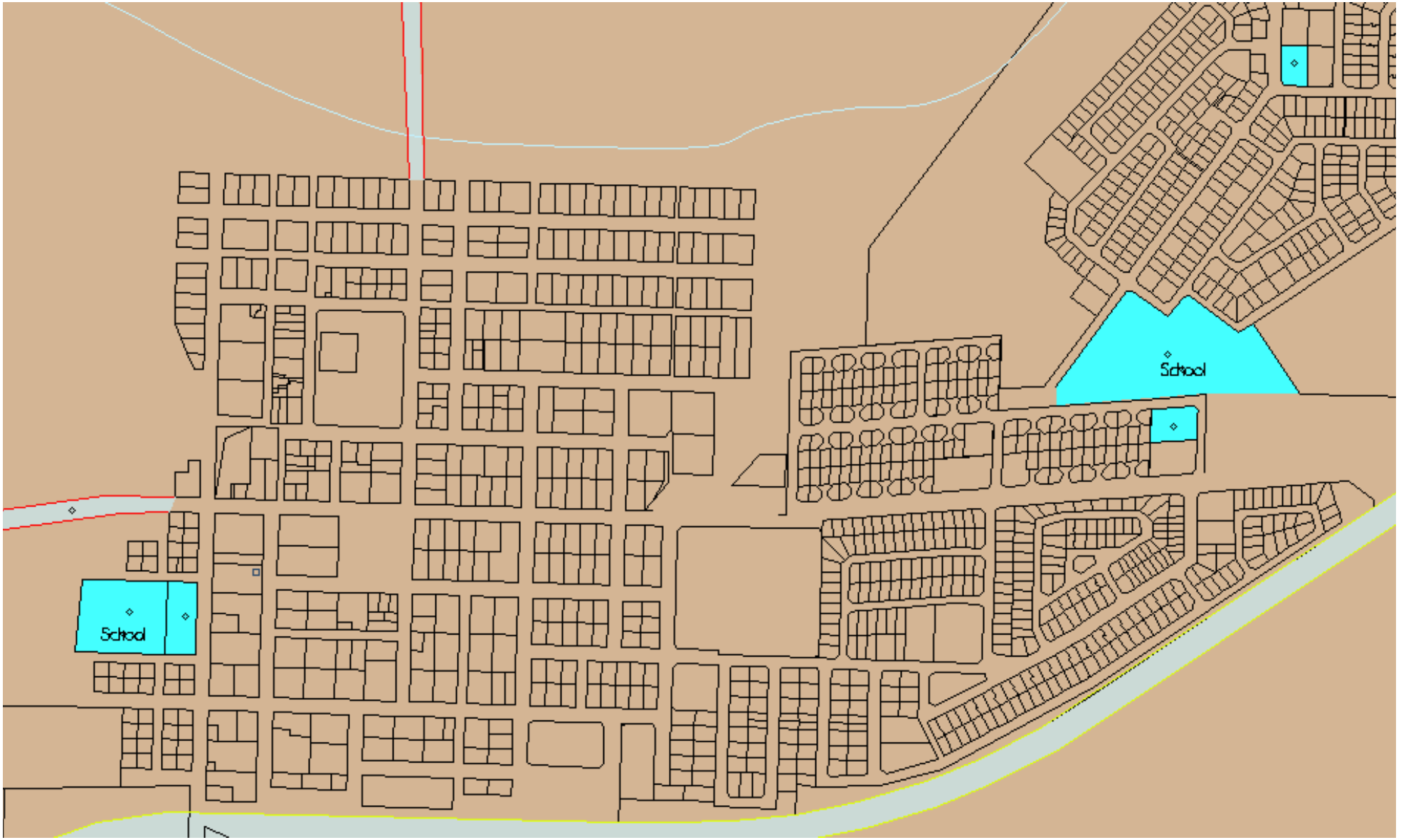


Figure 8.6 c): The existing and future academic facilities of Hanover.

8.7 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FACILITIES

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Central Authority Functions:	***Red***
De Aar: Existing Areas The town houses a large variety of central authority functions, which includes several Police Stations, Magistrates Offices, clinics, Municipal Offices. The largest concentration of these facilities can be found on the western side of the Railway lines. (See Figure 8.7 a)	**De Aar: Future Areas** Throughout De Aar several areas have been identified for central function development, which include the new hospital to the south-west of the town, the planned place of safety north-east of town, west of the Philipstown road, the HIV centre and the Multi Purpose centre in the area of the day Hospital, the SAP Offices in Sunrise and several other smaller functions throughout town. It is also planned that the existing refuse dump south-west of town, be moved further in a westerly direction.
Britstown: Existing Areas The town houses several central functions, which includes the Municipal Office, police Station, clinic, etc. These activities can be found throughout town. (See Figure 8.7 b)	**Britstown: Future Areas** It is proposed that an area to the east of town be utilized for tourism development and that an area surrounding the clinic, can in future be developed for other central functions. The area surrounding the existing Municipal workshop (east of town) has also been indicated to be utilized for central function development. To the north and north-west of town, the development of the sewerage works and the refuse dump are planned. The airfield is also indicated for upgrading and development, directly south of the town.
Hanover: Existing Areas The town houses several central functions, which includes the Municipal Office, police Station, clinic, etc. These activities can be found throughout town. (See Figure 8.7 c)	**Hanover: Future Areas** It is proposed that that an area central to town, north of Mark Street be utilized for central function activities. It is also proposed that an area directly north-east of town be utilized for refuse removal. The area south of the N1 route is also indicated for the development of the airfield. An area in the northwestern section of town has also been identified for the development of the Wintersnight Old Age Home.

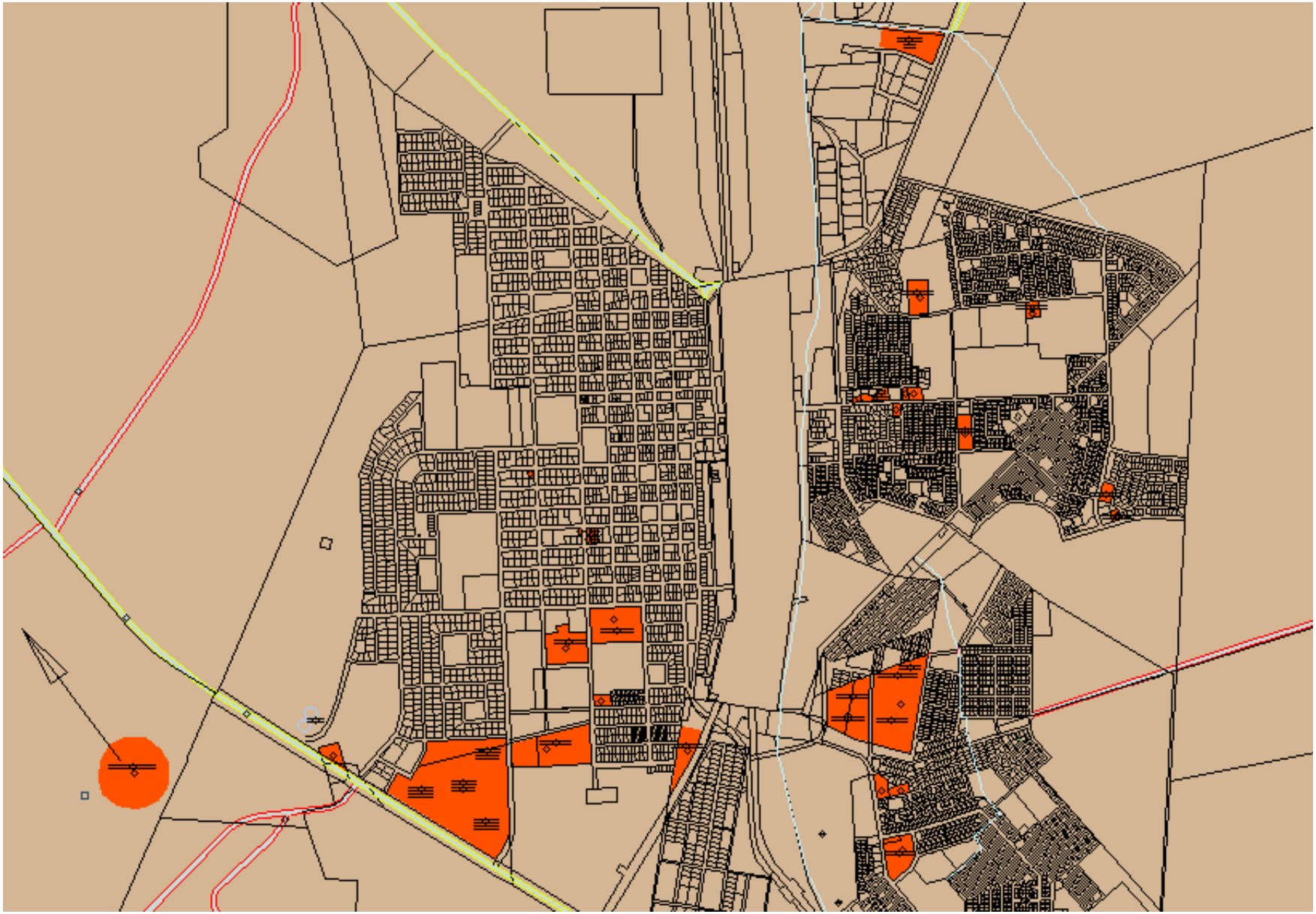


Figure 8.7 a): The existing and future central functions of De Aar.

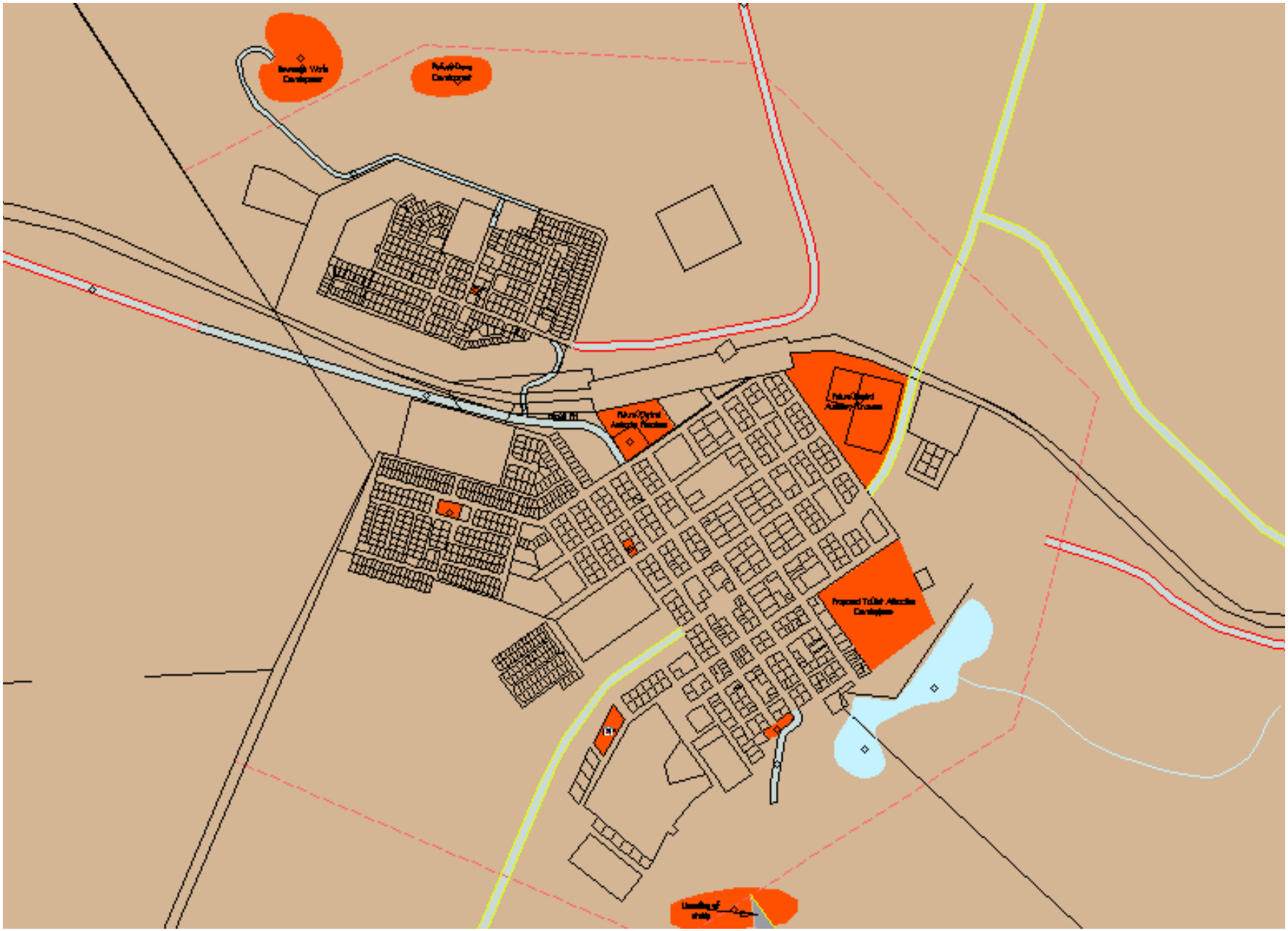


Figure 8.7 b): The existing and future central functions of Britstown.

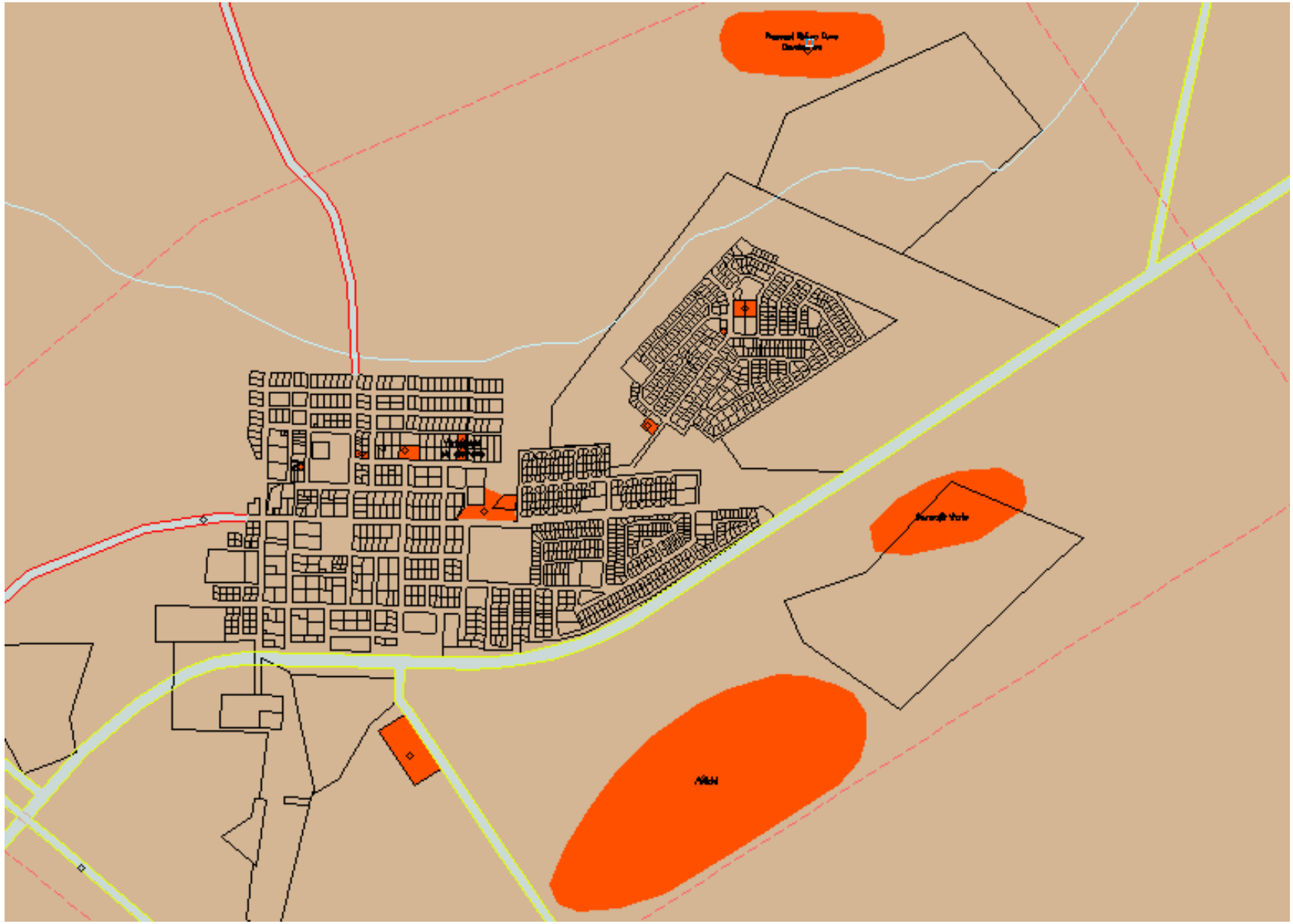


Figure 8.7 c): The existing and future central functions of Hanover.

8.8 DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE AGRICULURAL UTILIZATION

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Agricultural Functions:	***Green Dots***
De Aar: Existing Areas The town has a large number of agricultural plots to the south of the N10 route, which is called Waterdal, but also a smaller section directly north of the route. (See Figure 8.8 a)	**De Aar: Future Areas** It is proposed that the area north of the N10 route be used for residential development, but that the area south of the N10 route still keeps its agricultural character.
Britstown: Existing Areas The town houses several central functions, which includes the Municipal Office, police Station, clinic, etc. These activities can be found throughout town. (See Figure 8.8 b)	**Britstown: Future Areas** It is proposed that an area to the east of town be utilized for tourism development and that an area surrounding the clinic can in future be developed for other central functions. The area surrounding the existing Municipal workshop (east of town) has also been indicated to be utilized for central function development. To the north and north-west of town, the development of the sewerage works and the refuse dump are planned. The airfield is also indicated for upgrading and development, directly south of the town.
Hanover: Existing Areas The northwestern section of the town is the only section that houses agricultural plots. These plots are to be found north of Grace and Church Streets. (See Figure 8.8 c)	**Hanover: Future Areas** It is proposed that the existing area retain its agricultural character, due to the fact that it contributes to the Karoo character of Hanover and has tourism value.
Emthanjeni Farm lands: Existing Areas Emthanjeni is characterized by a large number of extensive farms that are to be found surrounding Britstown, De Aar and Hanover. The most of these farms specialize with extensive sheep farming.	**Emthanjeni Farm lands: Future Areas** It is proposed that the agricultural sector be retained as it is at present to ensure that it still plays an economic part in the future of the Municipal area. Tourism possibilities must be explored and developed to broaden the economic base of these areas.

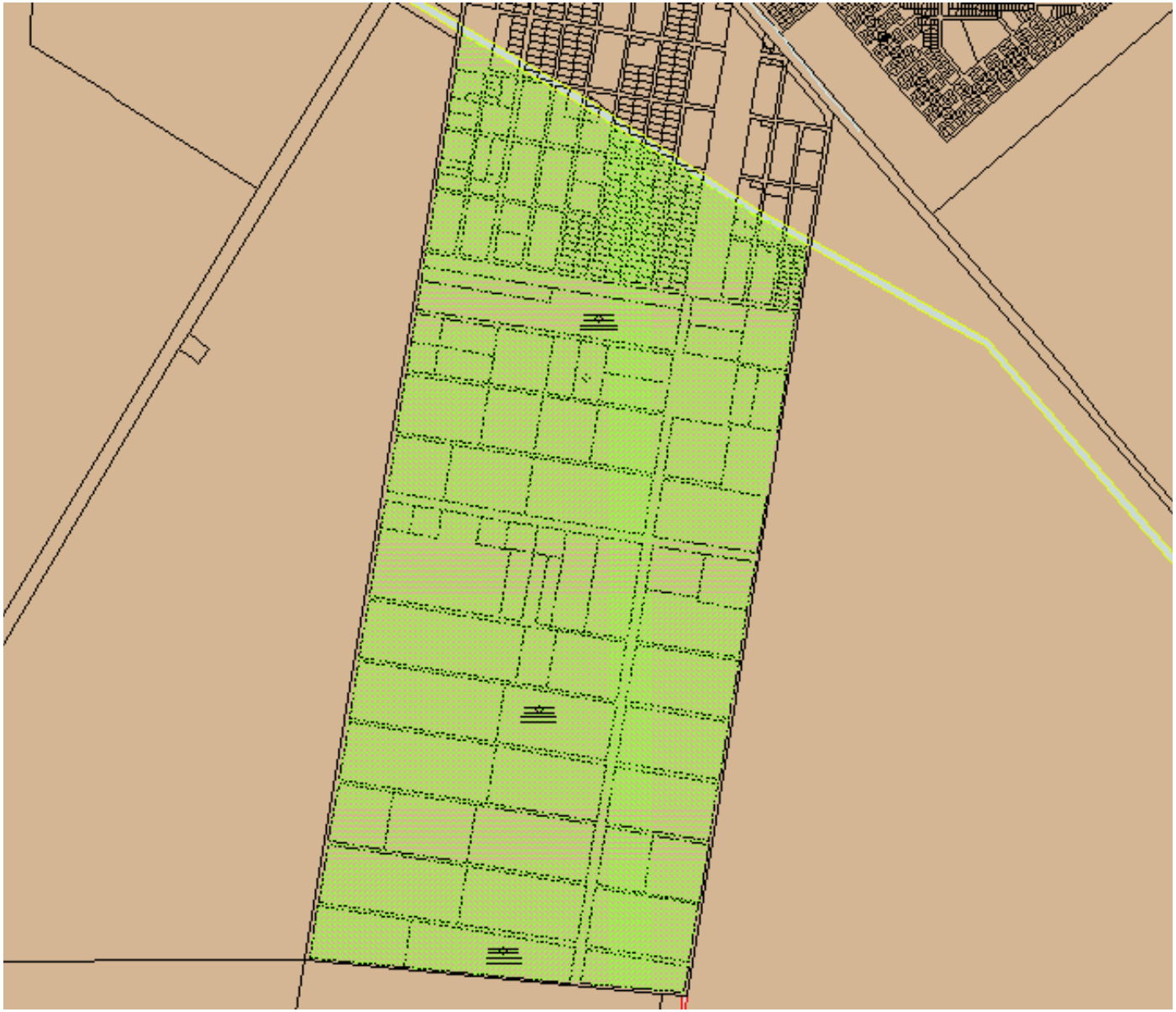


Figure 8.8 a) The existing and future agricultural activities of De Aar (Waterdal).

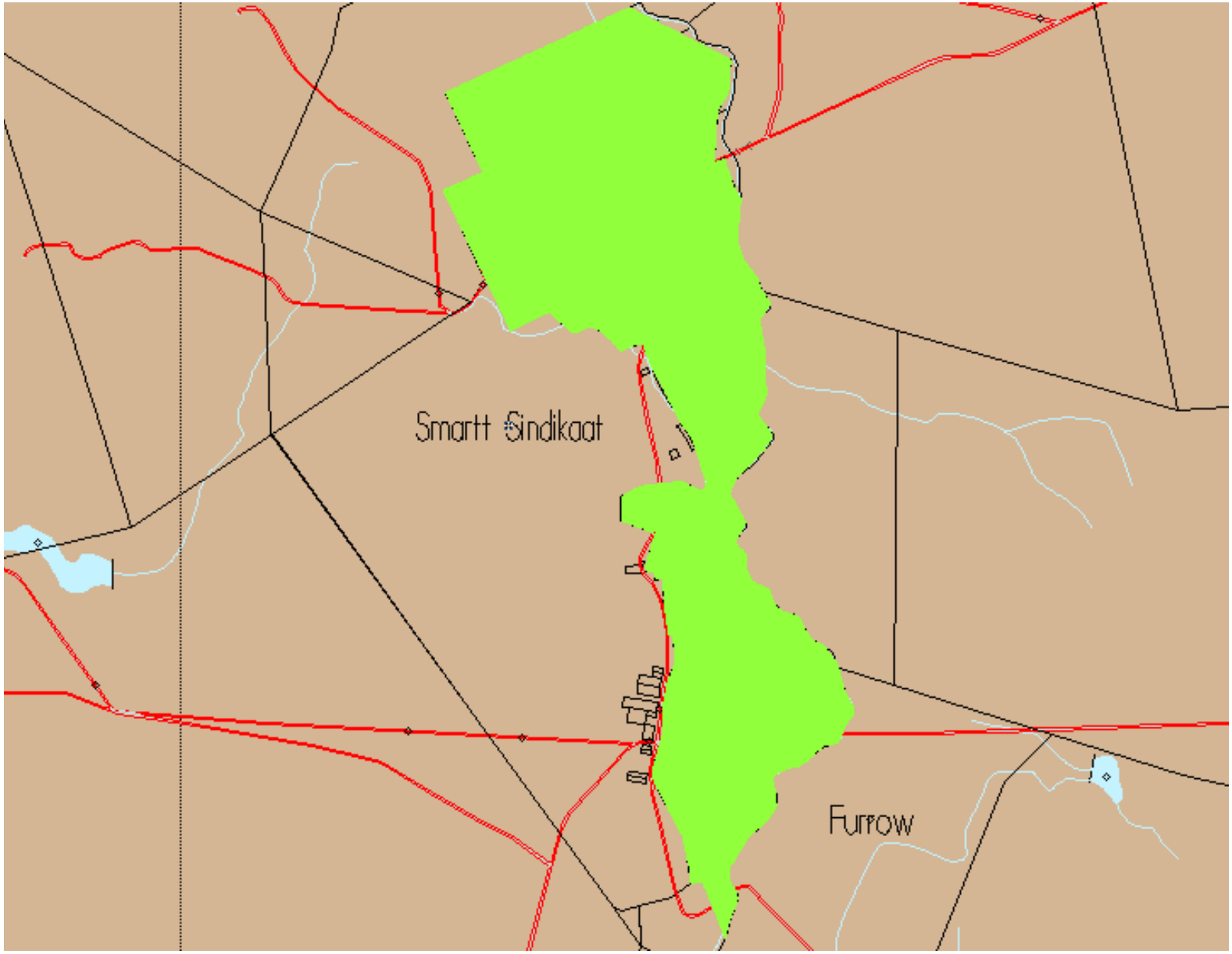


Figure 8.8 b) The existing and future agricultural activities in the Britstown area.

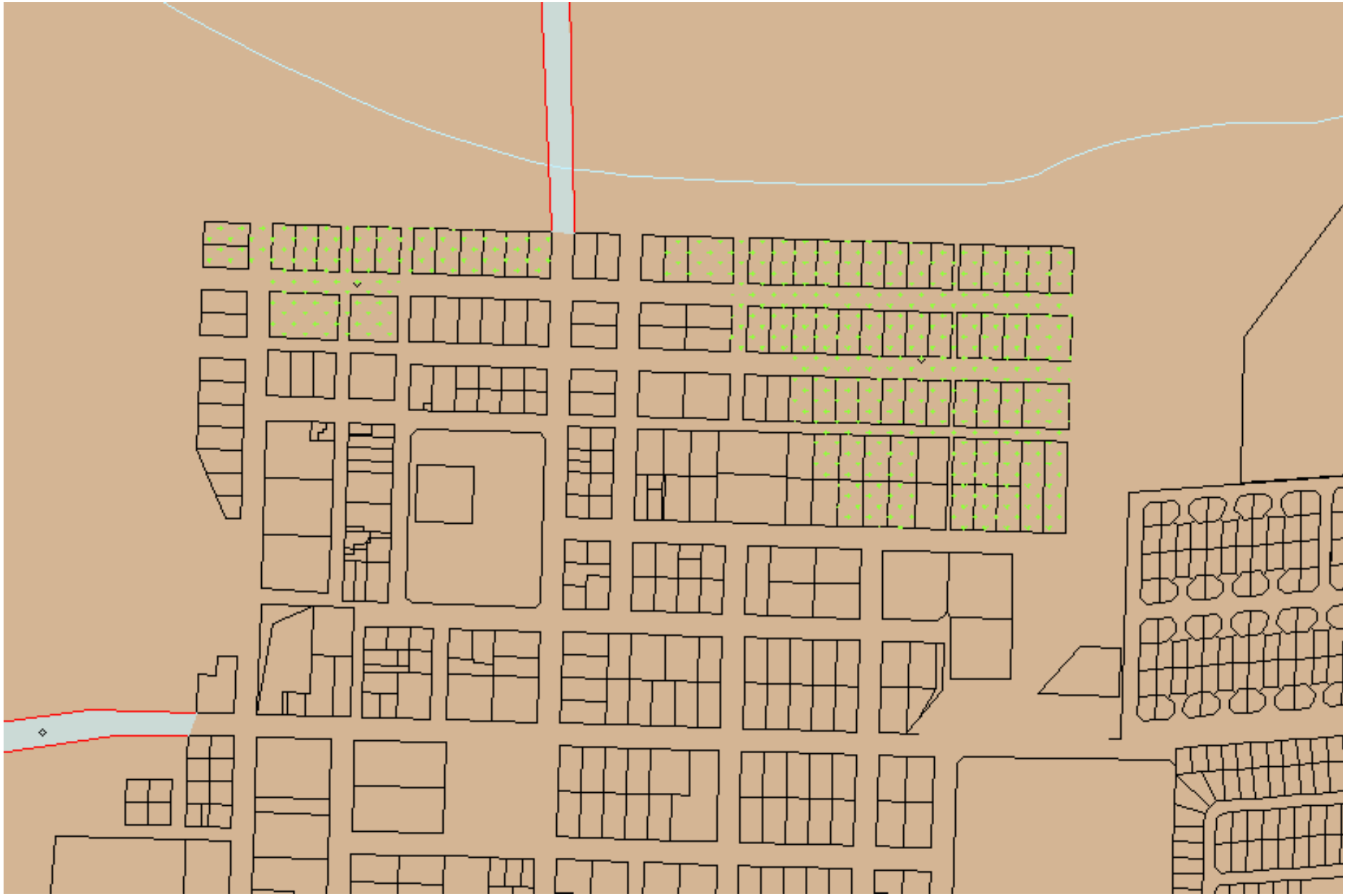


Figure 8.8 c) The existing and future agricultural activities in the Hanover.

8.9 DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY LINES

CURRENT SPATIAL ANALYSIS	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK *(Please refer to the attached relevant maps)*
Railway development:	***Blue hatch***
De Aar: Existing Areas The existing railway lines have been the economic focus point of the past, but have since then lost its importance. The railway lines links the town with all the major economic sectors within South Africa. (See Figure 8.9 a)	**De Aar: Future Areas** The redevelopment of the railway lines in De Aar is of great importance for the future economic development of Municipality as a whole. The linking of the eastern and western sections of town with development within the railway station buildings, beehive development and the upgrading of existing buildings and infrastructure, have all been identified as part of the SDF.
Britstown: Existing Areas The existing railway line runs through the central and northern sections of the town and is currently under utilized. (See Figure 8.8 b)	**Britstown: Future Areas** The development of the railway line project is very important for the community of Emthanjeni and it is proposed that the existing railway station buildings and lines, be upgraded to ensure the economic development of the town, as an integral part of the development of De Aar.

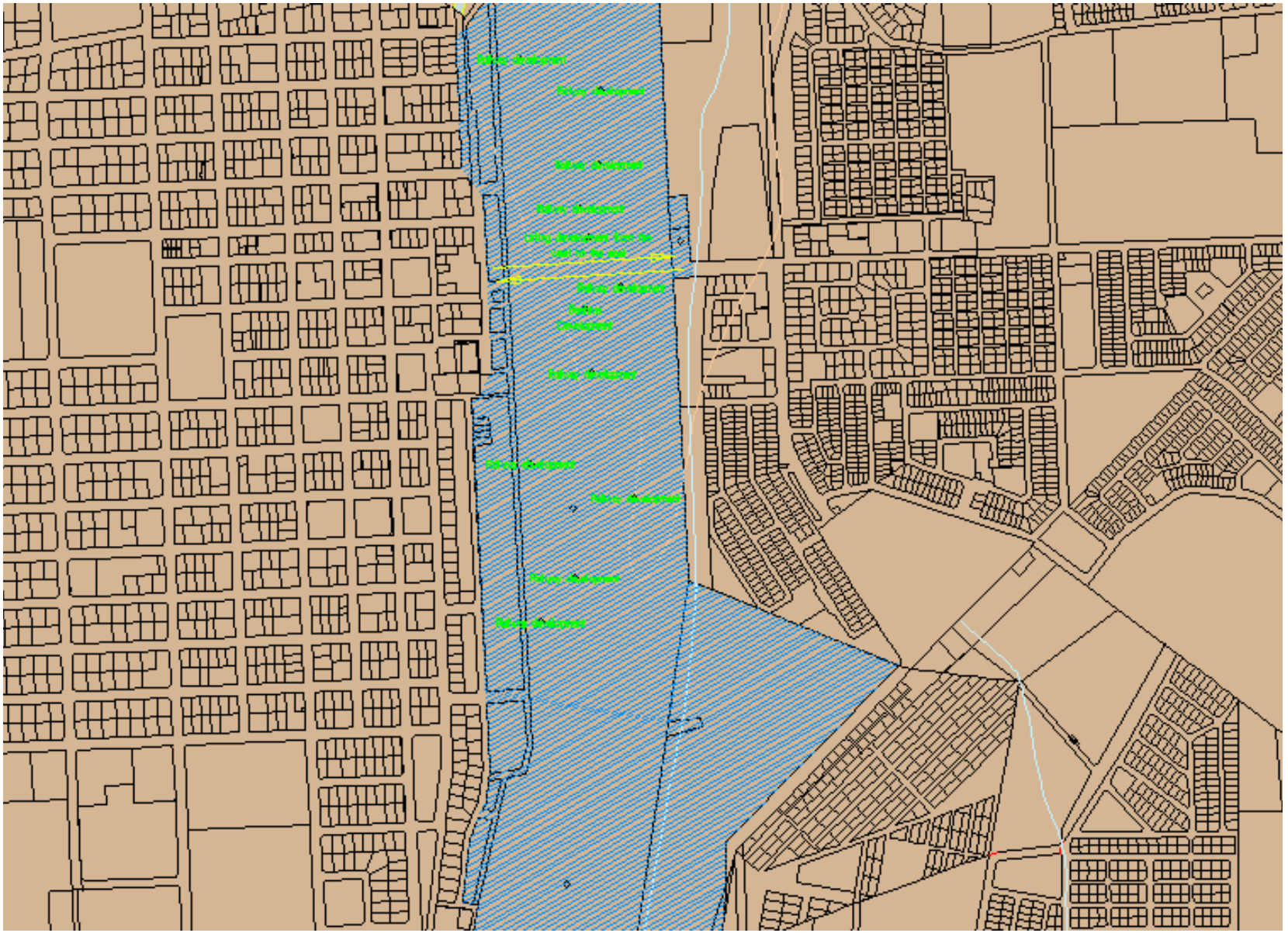


Figure 8.9 a) The existing and future railway line development in De Aar.

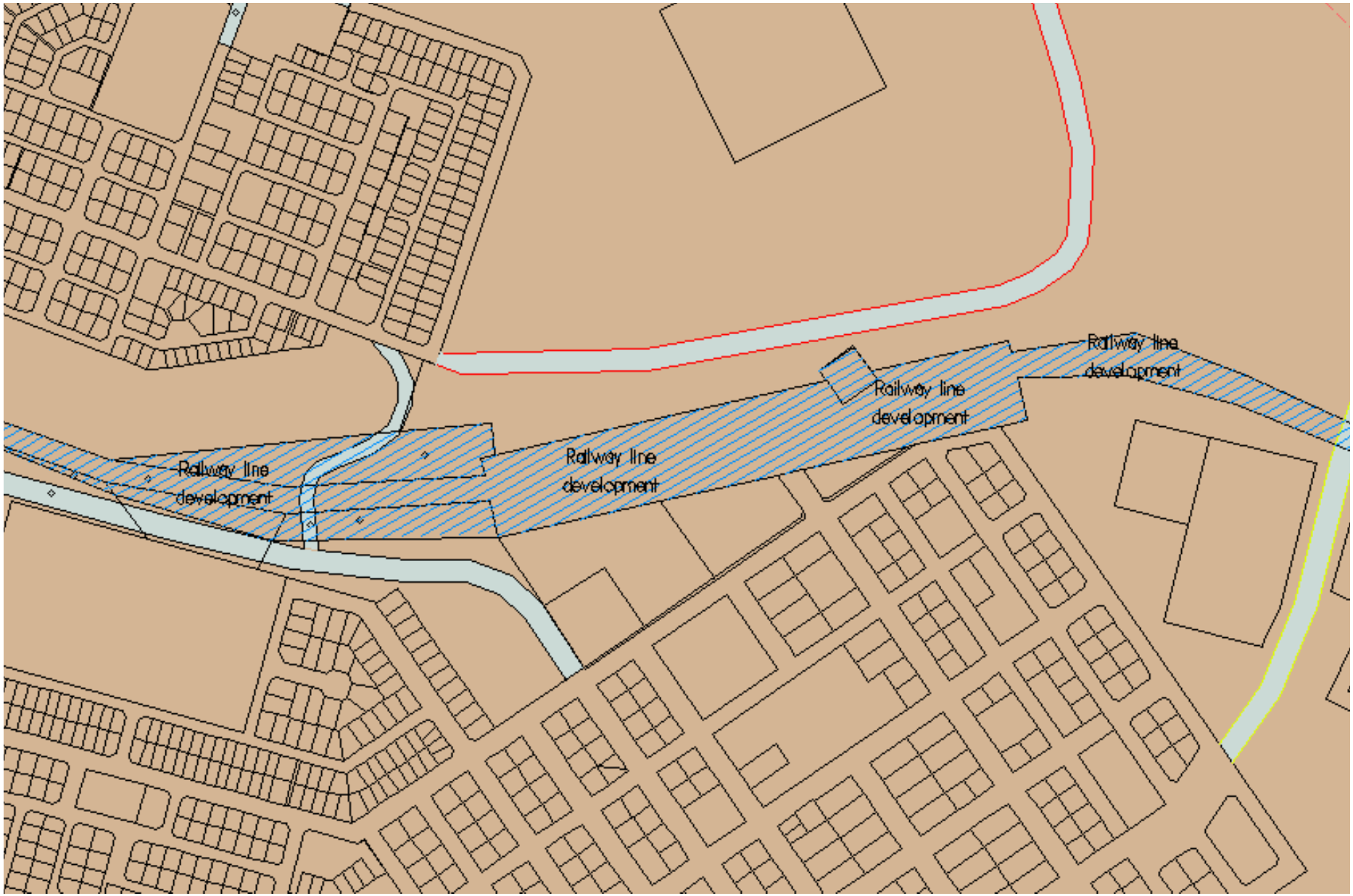


Figure 8.9 a) The existing and future railway line development in Britstown.

9. OTHER PLANNING AND PROJECT PROPOSALS

Chapter 3 of the IDP document refers to all the planned projects within the Municipality and must be closely linked with the SDF at all times.

10. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

The monitoring of the SDF is going to be an ongoing process as development takes place and certain spatial aspects thereof have been achieved. The areas that have been identified as development corridors and nodes must especially be monitored to ensure that development takes place as it has been set out within the SDF. The monitoring of the SDF must not only be against the objectives set out in Chapter 8, but also against environmental, social and economic impacts that is part of the spatial development process. The development of spatial aspects must also be linked with the land use management scheme and monitored accordingly.

11. CONCLUSION

The SDF is a vital planning document for the development of the community of Emthanjeni and the integration and development of the different economic activities within town. It is important for the community to ensure that the economic viability of the different towns strengthens and that Emthanjeni develops an economy based growth pattern.

ANNEXURE A:
STATUS QUO OF EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE B:
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "C"

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Emthanjeni Municipality

Review and Amendment of Organisational Structure Report

Prepared by

ABUTI
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING CC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND

2. PROCESS FOLLOWED

3. FINDINGS OF THE ORGANISATIONAL ANALYSIS

4. KEY ASPECTS FOR CONSIDERATION

5. KEY PRINCIPLES IN FORMULATING THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

6. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

7. CURRENT MACRO ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

8. PROPOSED ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

9. LIST WITH NEW POSITIONS

Emthanjeni Municipality

Review and Amendment of the Organisational Structure

Framework Report

1. Background

It was decided during October 2006 that the organisational structure needs revision; the current structure did not address the needs and challenges of the municipality. The service provider were elected and appointed in December 2006 to start with the process of addressing the organisational structure. The first draft will be ready for discussion with management by the end of March 2007.

2. Process Followed

To ensure that the organisational structure is reviewed in a methodical manner considering all aspects the following process was followed:

Step Nr	Key Steps
Step 1	Analysis and understanding of the current structure
Step 2	Analysis of Strategic Plan, IDP and SDBIP
Step 3	Determine legislative requirements
Step 4	Determine and assess required functions and services
Step 5	Determine functions and activities performed by all departments
Step 6	Determine gaps between actual and required functions and competencies.
Step 7	Determine resource requirements
Step 8	Assessment of key management and institutional system and processes
Step 9	Formulate skeleton organisational structure
Step 10	Ensure consultation with: • Councillors • Staff • Unions
Step 11	Final Report

The process framework allowed a system approval to ensure the last possible result.

3. Findings on the Organisational Analysis

In analysing the organisational structure it become evident that the structure was due for an overall and that the organisation needs to be restructured to achieve its strategic and IDP objectives. The analysis highlighted the following differences.

- The current structure did not reflect the strategic and IDP priorities of the Municipality. The structure also did not support the implementation of the IDP and SDBIP and therefore made the implementation of this IDP and spending of the budget difficult.
- The structure did not make provision for the implementation of Powers and Functions in terms of Section 84 of the Municipal Structure Act. An example

thereof is the implementation of Disaster Management, Municipal Roads, and Municipal Health functions.

- Because of the above the organisational structure was more geared towards the implementation of institutional and organisational needs than external services delivery.
- The current organisational structure did not reflect all the organisational changes and staff movements that took place over the past couple of years.
- The structure stifled cross-departmental communication and cooperation and as an example the IDP and Development are all in different departments with different line reporting structures.
- Functions are wrongly placed within departments, not allowing optimum and effective organisational functioning.
- Not reflecting latest government policies and expectations.

It is clear from the analysis that the organisational structure needs to be transformed to improve organisational and service delivery performances.

4. Key Aspects for Consideration

In considering the new functional organisational structure for the Municipality the following aspects had to be considered

Strategic Planning and IDP

Key Objective	Key Issues
Financial Management	• To manage expenditure and income in accordance with approved budget and provision of MFMA • To improve the financial viability of the municipality and improve revenue collection
Social and Economic Development	• Maintenance of a database of SMME contractors in Emthanjeni municipal area • Promote the involvement of SMME's in construction and related projects • Participation in the PKSDGDS process • Promotion of local economic development and tourism • To coordinate/ manage the effective utilisation of commonage
Institutional Transformation	• To deliver a support services to Council and Committees of the Council • To ensure that the municipality has comprehensive human resources management policies (excluding national negotiated policies) • To enhance morale and commitment of employees
Democracy and Governance	• Programme for Public Participation • To enhance stakeholder communication
Infrastructure and Services	• To deliver Essential Services. • To ensure a clean and healthy municipal area • Active participation in the Municipality's IDP process • To manage the housing needs of the Municipality and address the backlogs • To improve customer care and services delivery

	• To decrease water & electricity distribution losses • To reduce the infrastructural backlogs in accordance with equity and sustainable principles • Maintenance and Management of Infrastructure

Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

KPA	Objectives
Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development	• To deliver Essential Services. • To Ensure a clean and healthy municipal area • Active participation in the Municipality's IDP process • To manage the housing needs of the Municipality and address the backlogs • To improve customer care and services delivery • To decrease water & electricity distribution losses • To reduce the infrastructural backlogs in accordance with equity and sustainable principles • Maintenance and Management of Infrastructure
Local Economic Development	• Maintenance of a database of SMME contractors in Emthanjeni municipal area • Promote the involvement of SMME's in construction and related projects • Participation in the PKSDGDS process • Promotion of local economic development and tourism To coordinate/ manage the effective utilisation of commonage
Municipal Financial Viability	• To manage expenditure and income in accordance with approved budget and provision of MFMA To improve the financial viability of the municipality and improve revenue collection
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	• To deliver a support services to Council and Committees of the Council • To ensure that the municipality has comprehensive human resources management policies (excluding national negotiated policies) • To enhance morale and commitment of employees
Good Governance	• Programme for Public Participation • To enhance stakeholder communication

5. Key Principles in Formulating the Organisational Structure

In formulating and considering a new structure it is optional to consider the principles that will guide the review process and is able to steer the thinking towards cost effective solutions and that will enable the effective functioning of the organisation. The following principles are considered:-

1. Informed by Strategic direction of Municipality.

2. Cost effectiveness and affordability.
3. No duplication of functions.
4. Clear communication lines.
5. Clear accountabilities and responsibilities.
6. Clear segregation of duties for audit purposes
7. In alignment with government policies and directives.
8. Give meaning and substance to positions at management level.
9. Manageable span of control

The following aspects were considered in drafting the organisational structure:

- The powers and functions of the Municipality
- The strategic priorities, IDP and SDBIP.
- Legislative requirements especially Local Government Legislation.
- Functional needs expressed by Departments.
- Current realities of the Municipality

6. Conceptual Framework

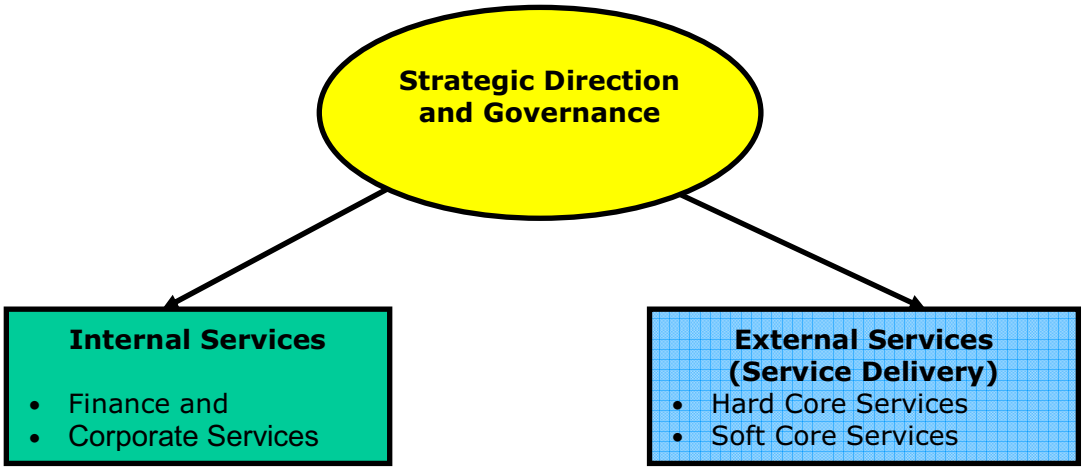
In drafting a conceptual framework for the organisational structure the two most important aspects that we had to consider was the following:

- The strategic direction of the Municipality. The popular say is that "structure follows strategy" as a strategy can only be implemented if the organisation structure and the allocation of resources allow this to happen.
- To change the mindset of the organisation from being an institutional structure to a service delivery institution. The sustainable future of Municipality lies in its ability to transform itself to a service delivery orientated institution of excellence.

This is critical if one considers how new local municipalities are struggling to implement the new system of local government i.e.:

- The implementation of the IDP.
- The implementation of the PMS
- The implementation of Ward Committees
- The implementation of the budget reform process.
- Sound financial management
- Proper maintenance and operation of infrastructure services.
- Formulation of by-laws and policies etc.

With the service delivery perspective as a point of departure it is critical to transform the organisational structure of the Municipality to allow it to provide effective services. In considering sound organisational principles and clustering functions together that will enhance teamwork and the achievement of a common vision and goals it will be important to separate internal services and functions from the service delivery functions. The following diagram demonstrates this perspective.



If one accepts the above model as the best mechanism to transform the organisation to be a service delivery orientated institution it will be important to keep focus within the key segments by keeping functions together that is closely associated and that will enhance communication and cooperation. Based on the above model the following conceptual framework is proposed

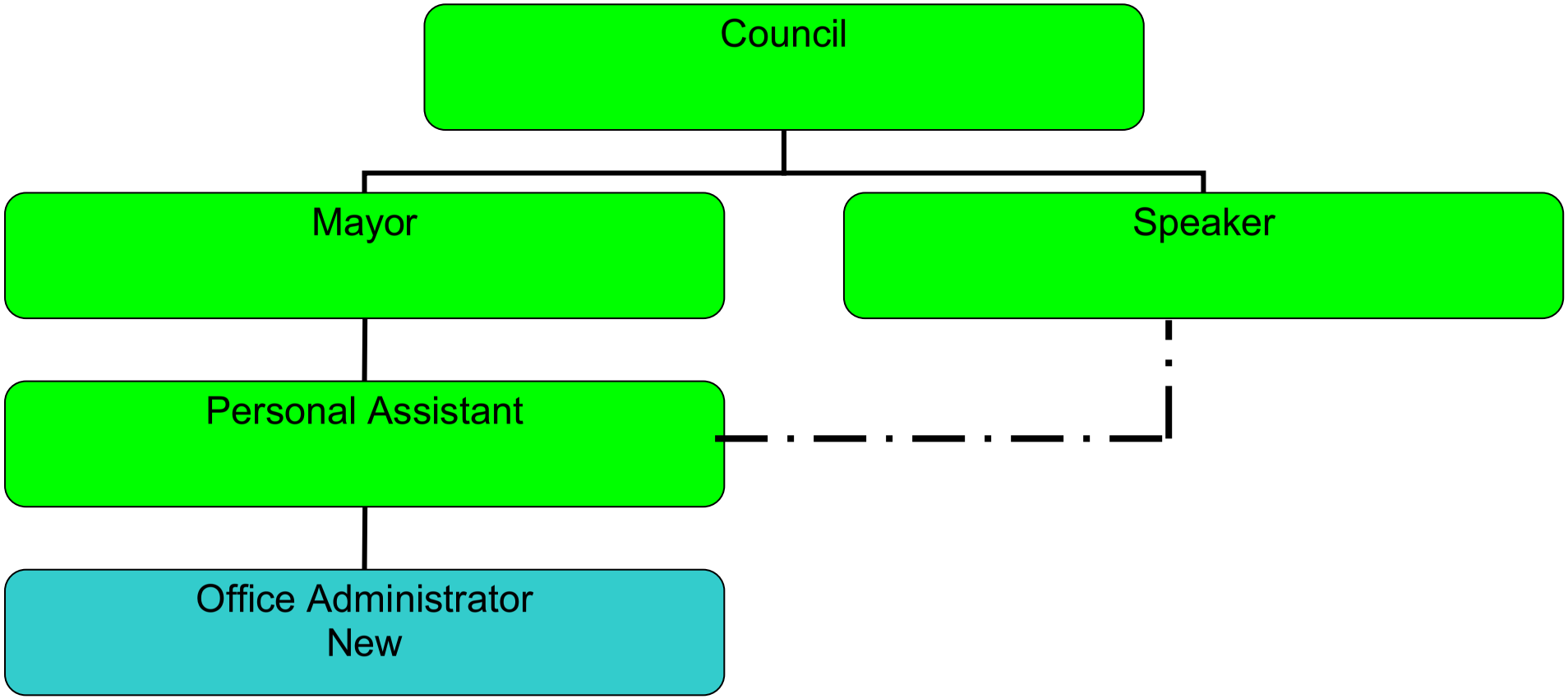
We believe the proposed model is the best option in transforming the Municipality for the following reasons:

- Not increasing the top structure of the municipality.
- Improving communication by keeping functions together that is closely associated.
- Creating mechanisms for implementing the service delivery mandate of the organisation.
- Keeping focus within Departments on its key functions.

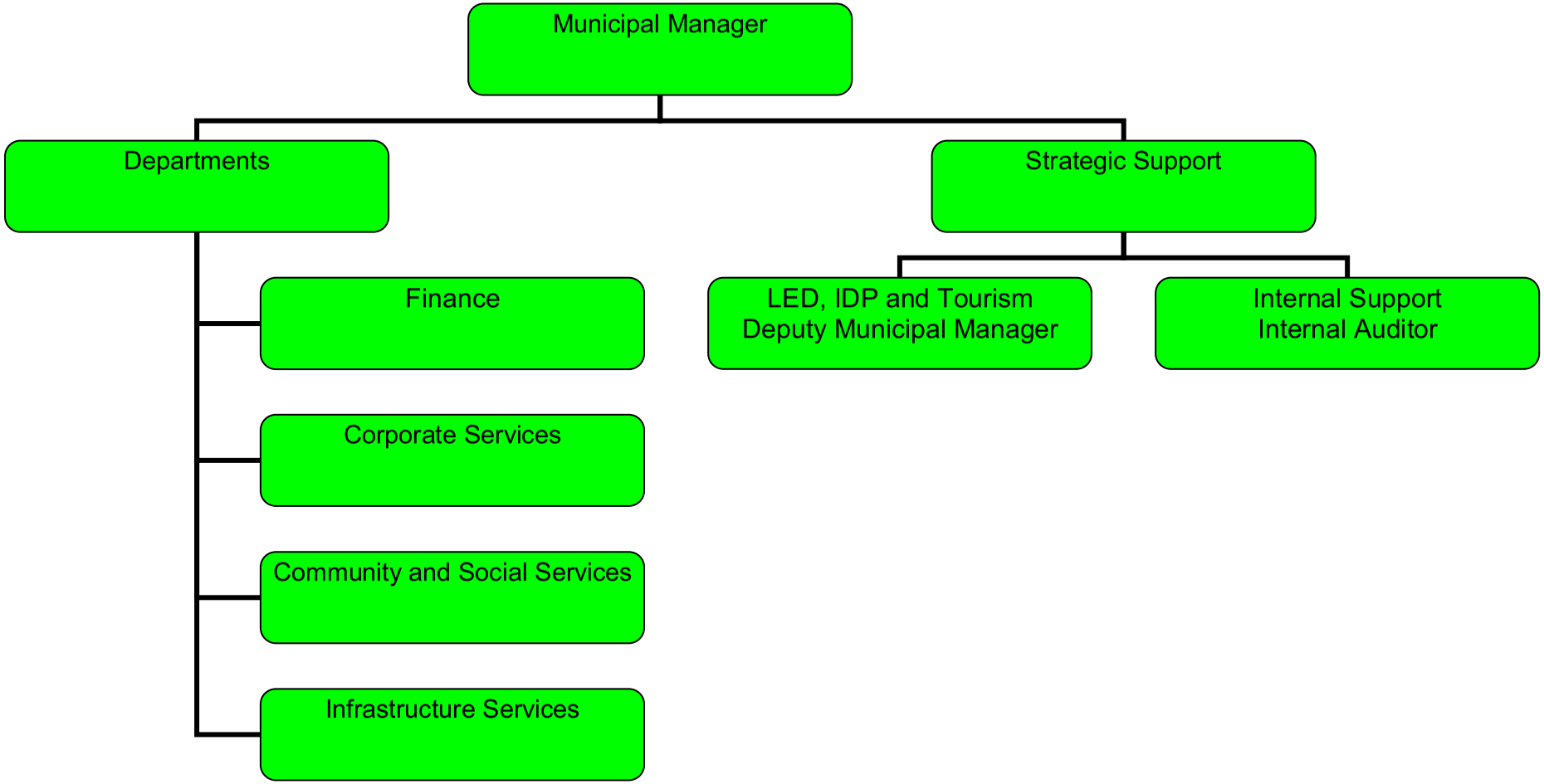
In the following paragraphs the current macro structure and the proposed structure per department will be discussed.

7. Current Macro Organisational Structure

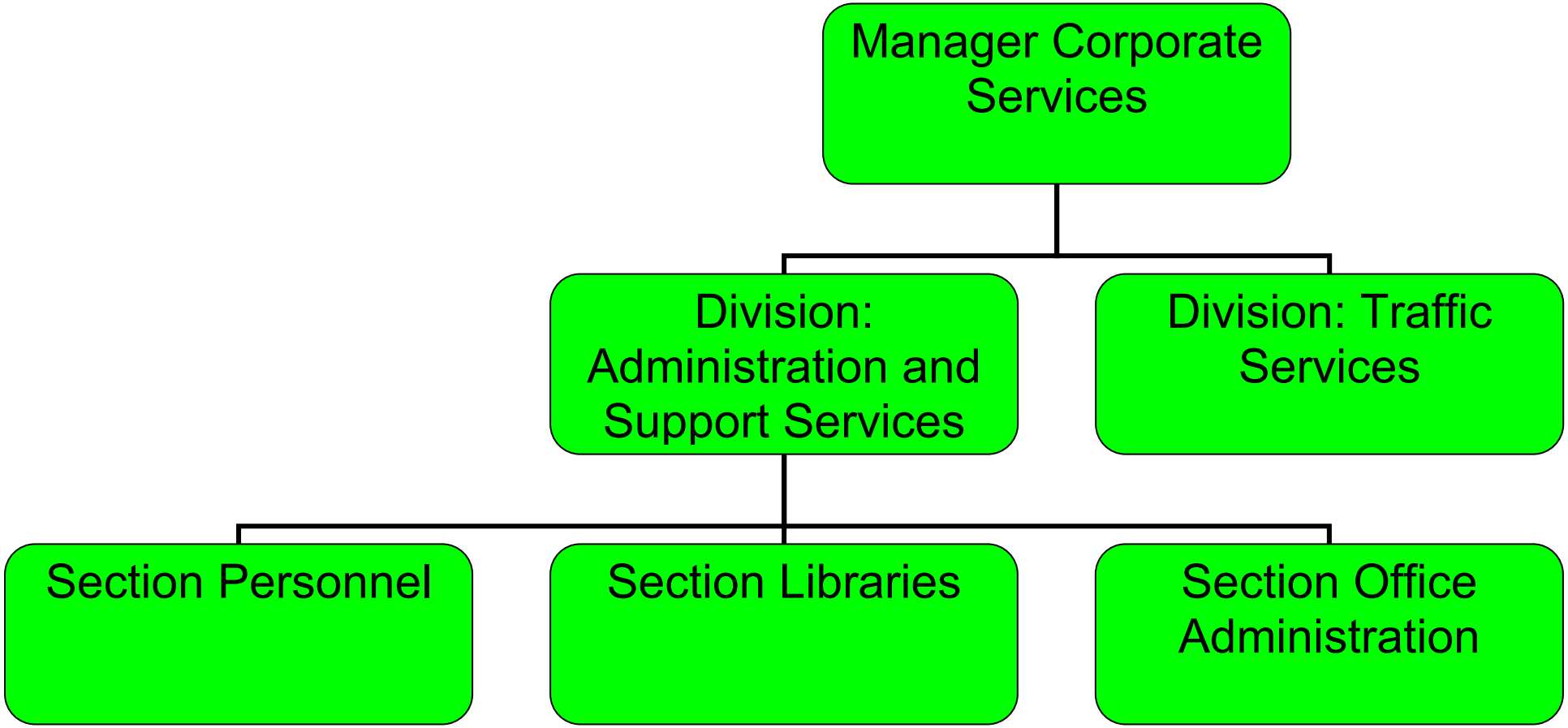
Office of the Mayor



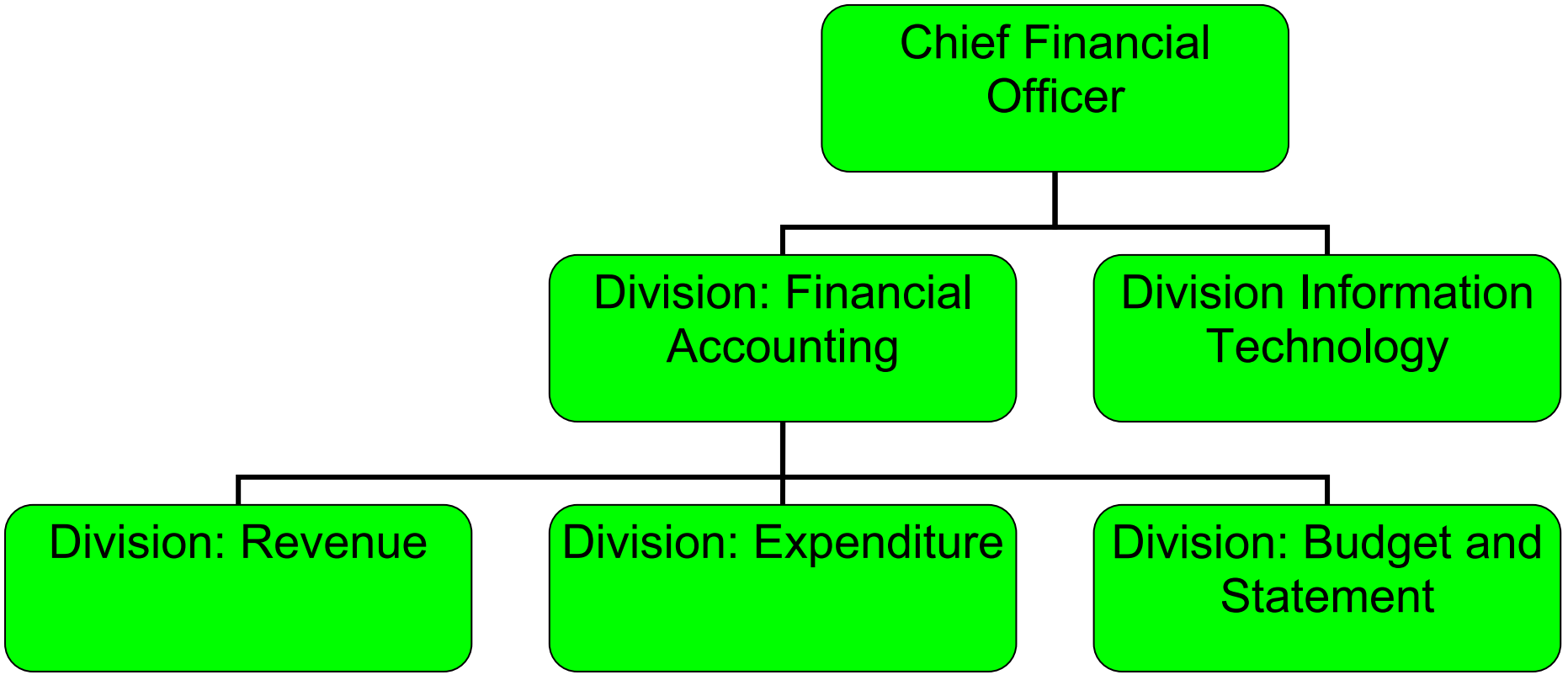
Office of the Municipal Manager



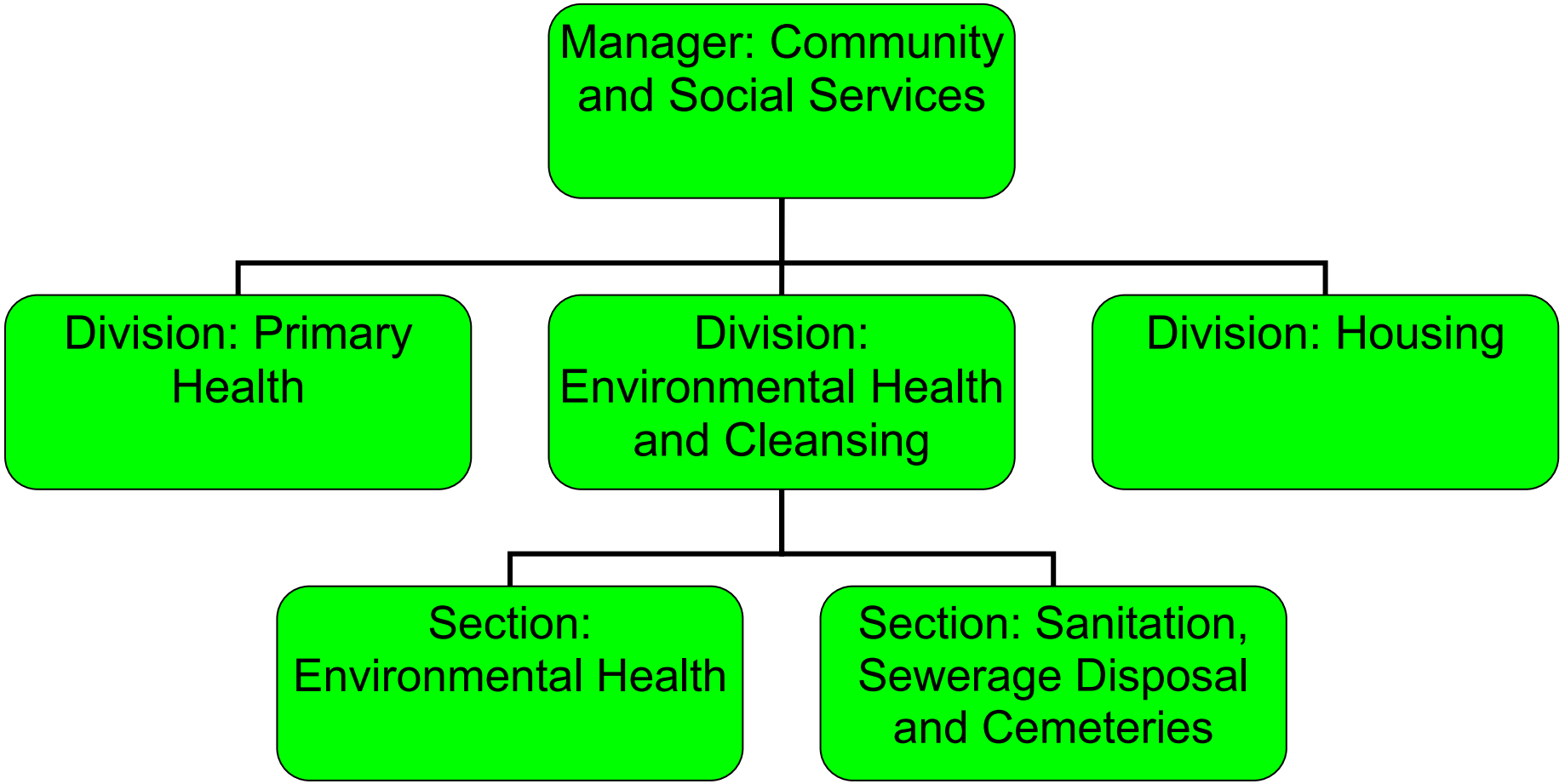
Department Corporate Services:



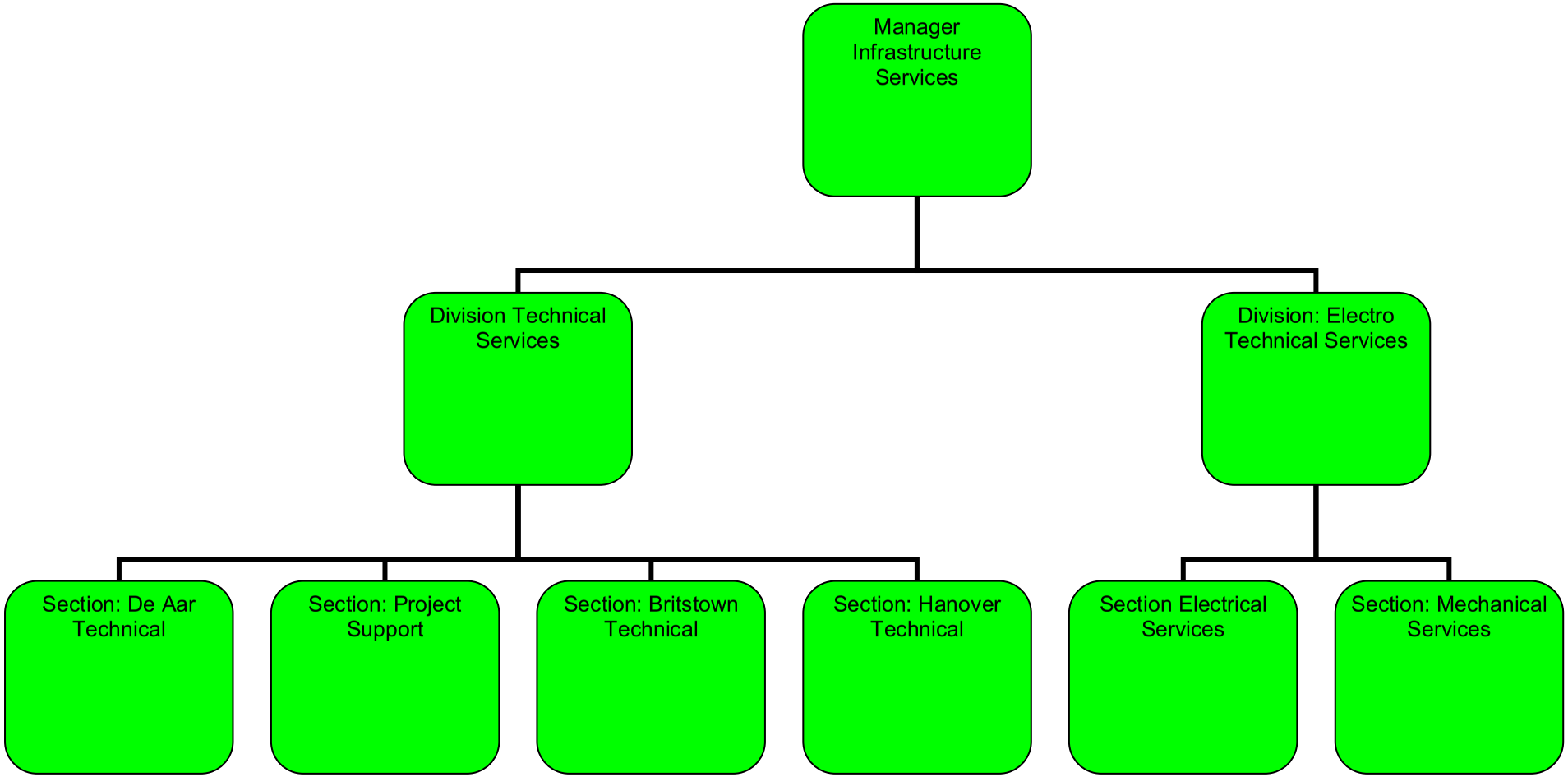
Department of Finance


Chief Financial Officer
Division: Financial Accounting
Division Information Technology
Division: Revenue
Division: Expenditure
Division: Budget and Statement

Department Community and Social Services

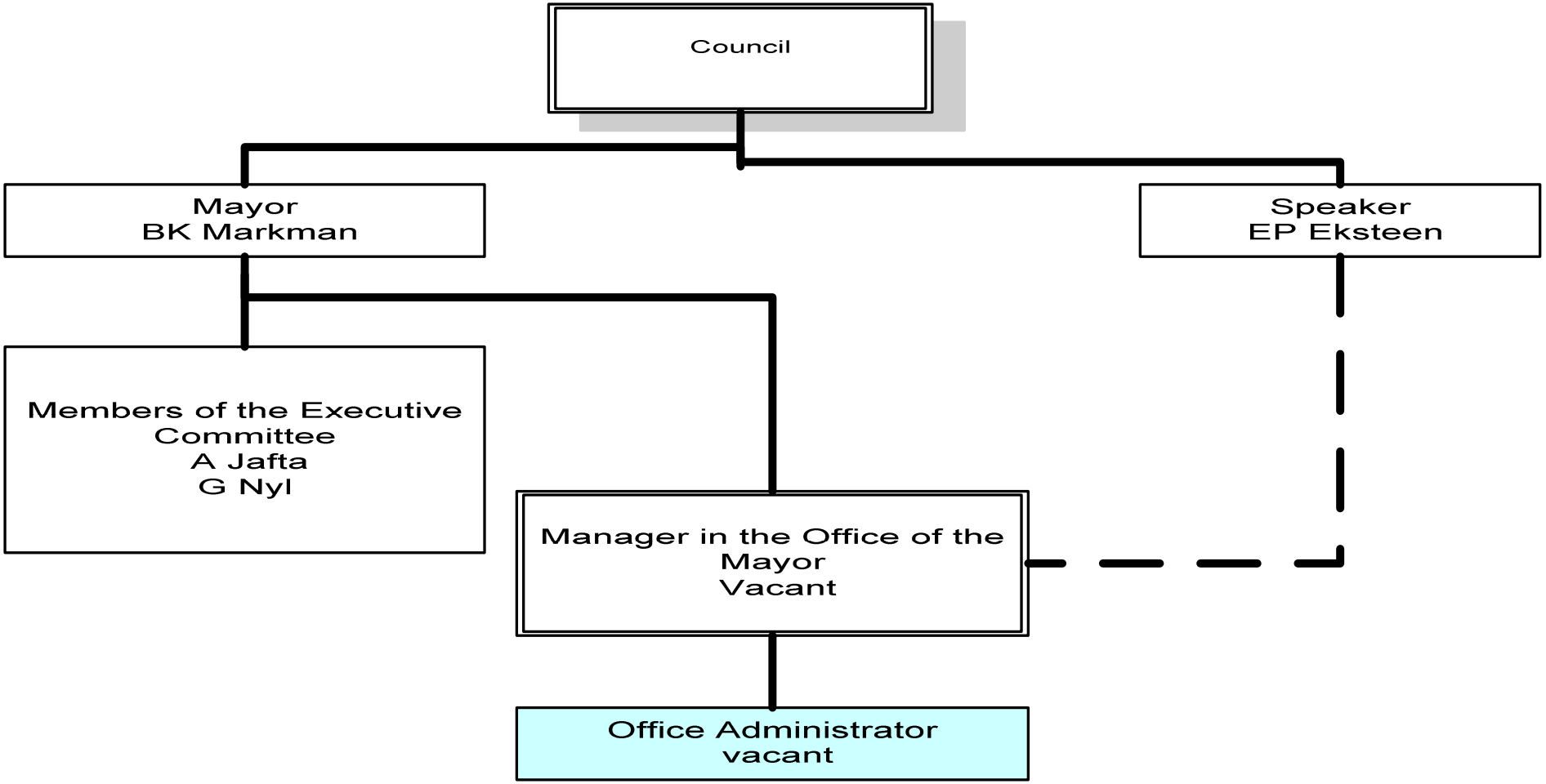


Department Infrastructure Services

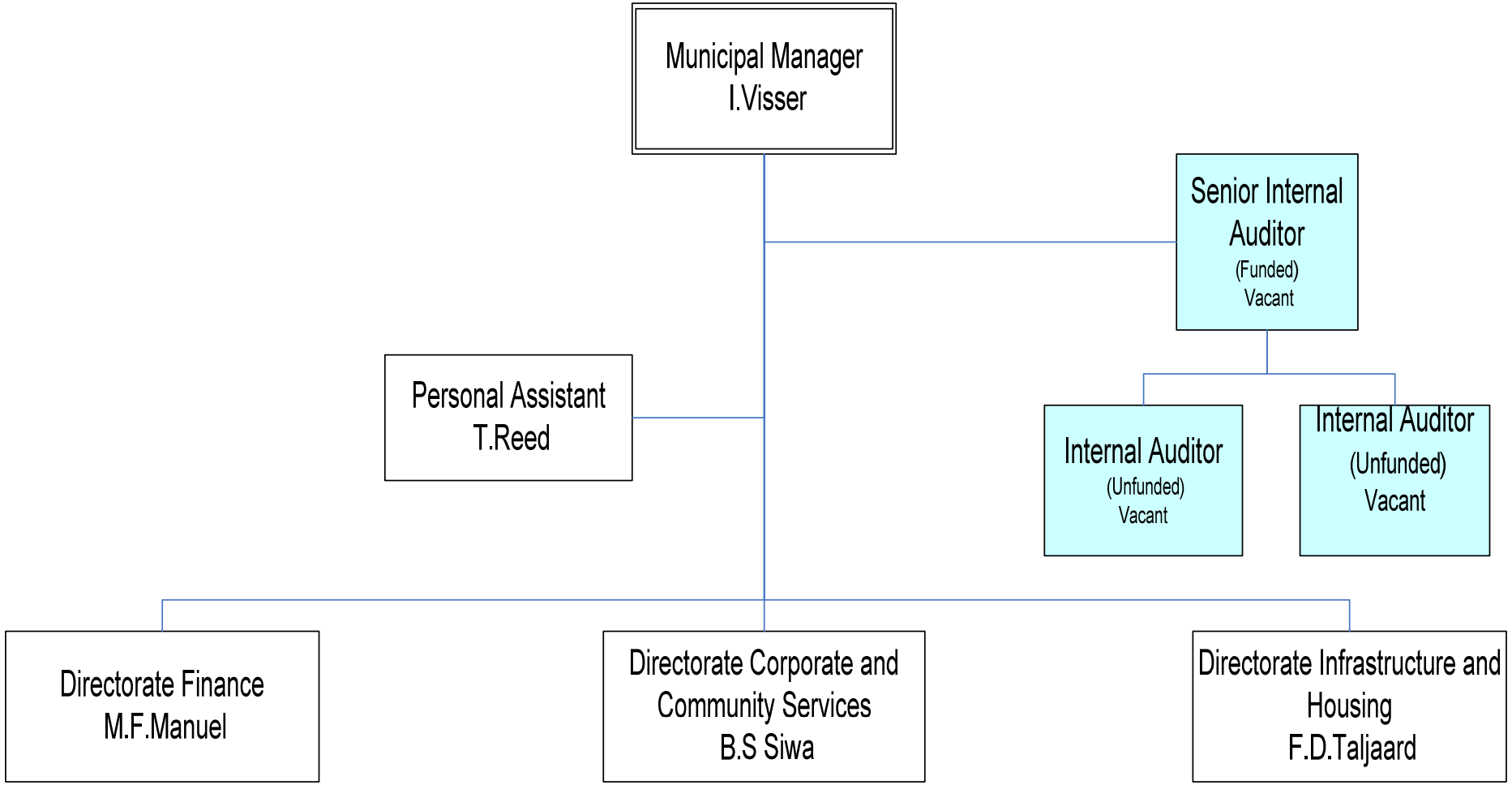


8. Proposed Organisational Structure:

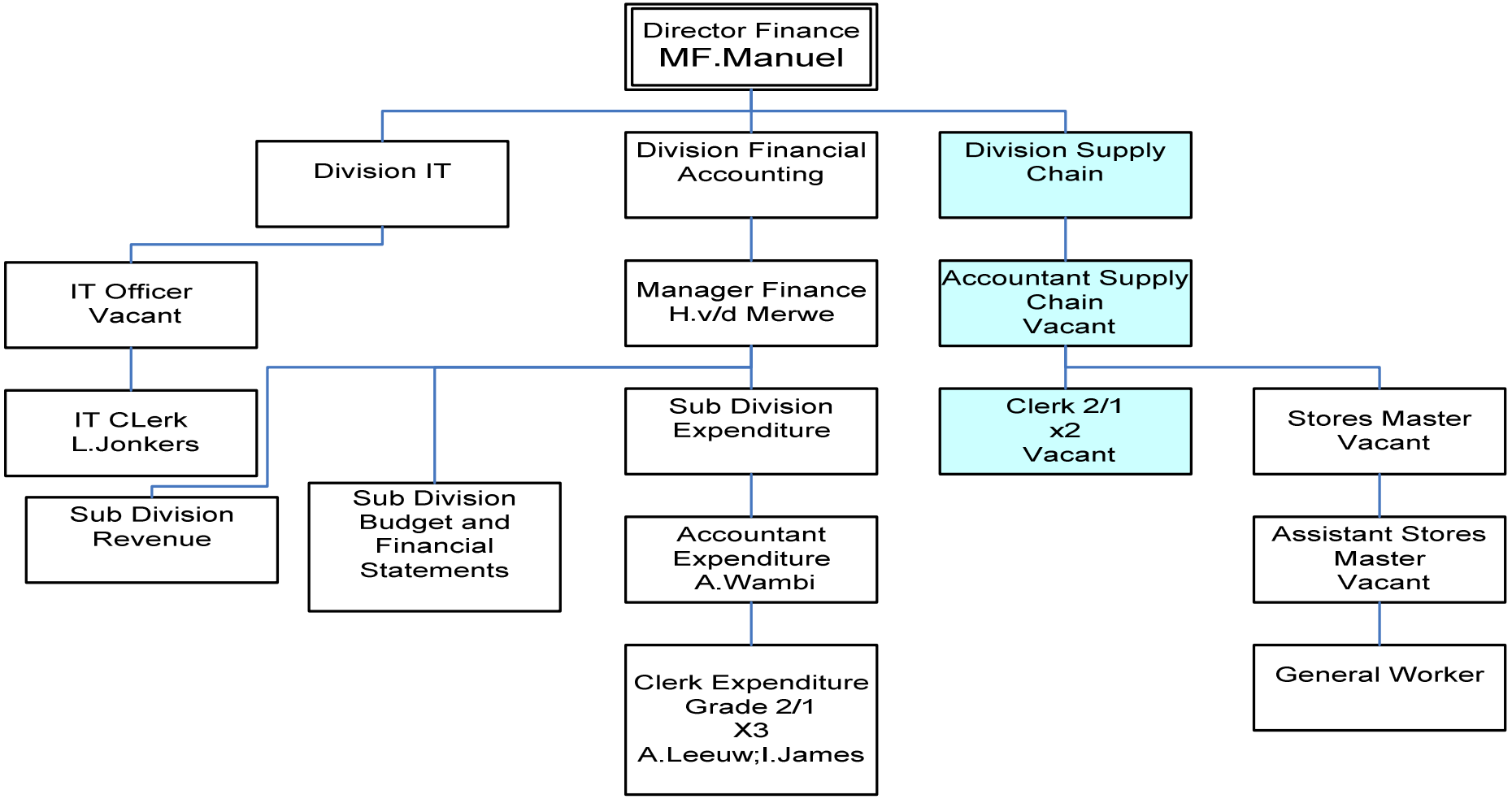
Office of the Mayor and Speaker:



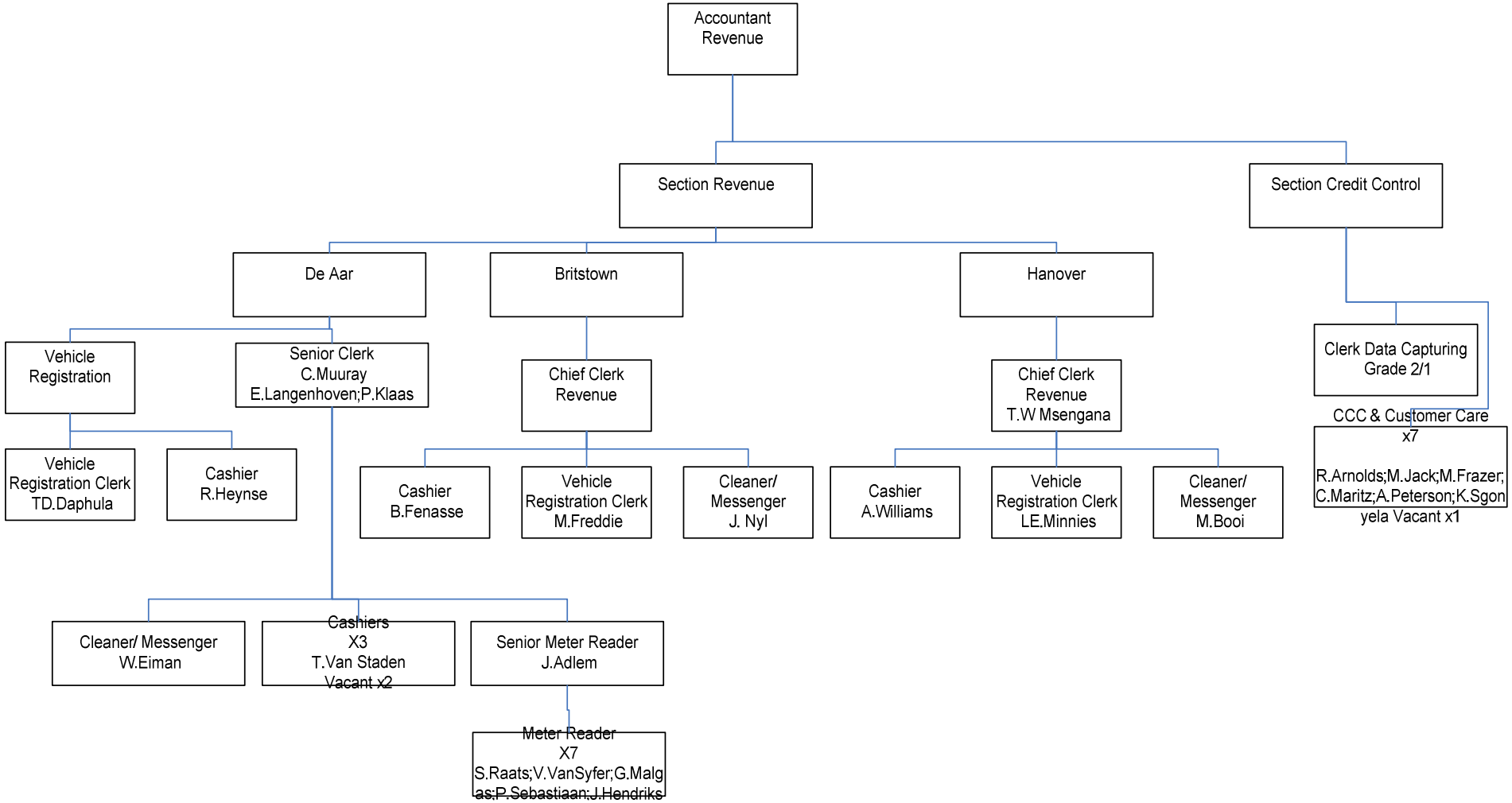
Office of the Municipal Manager:



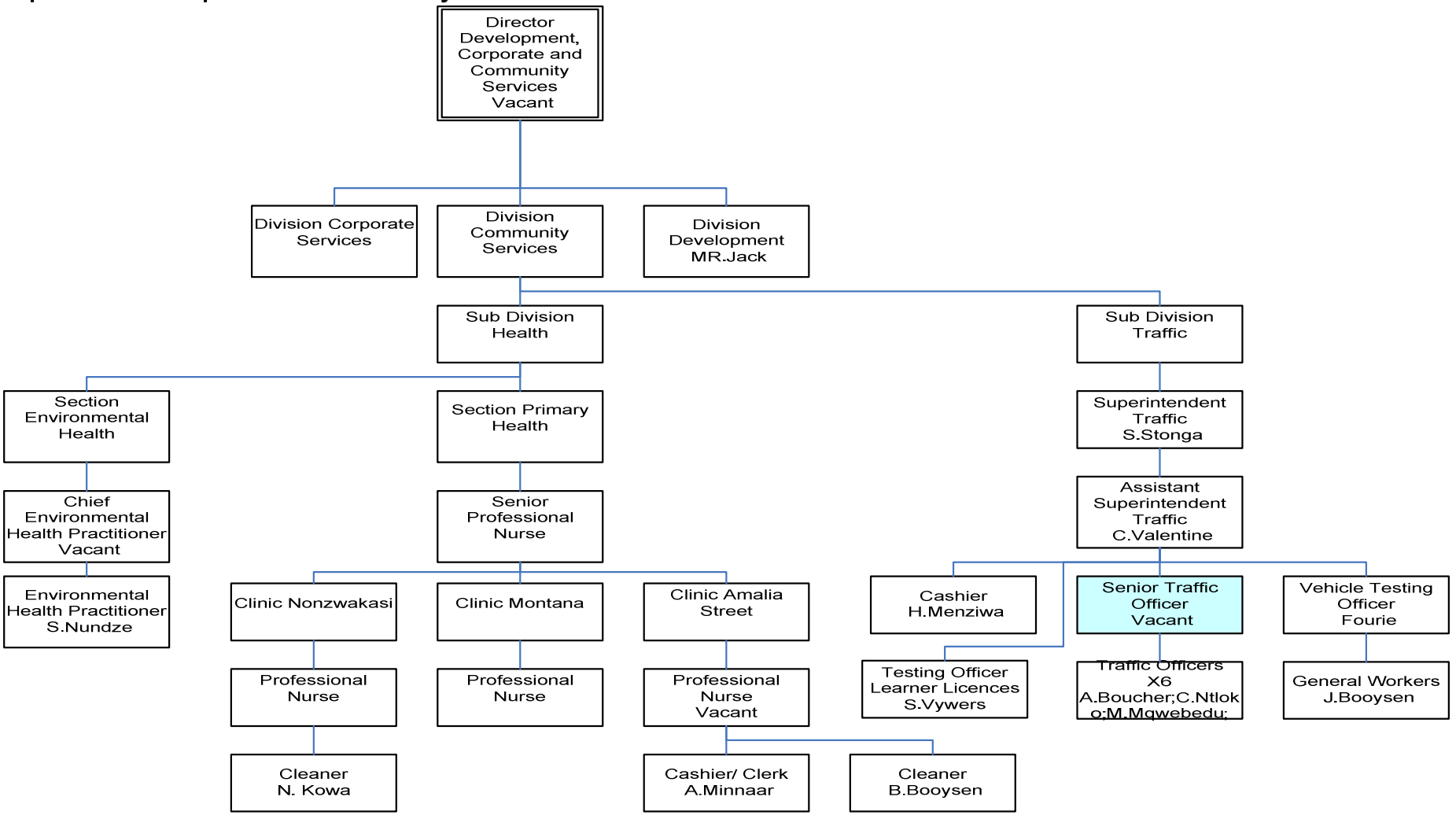
Department of Finance:



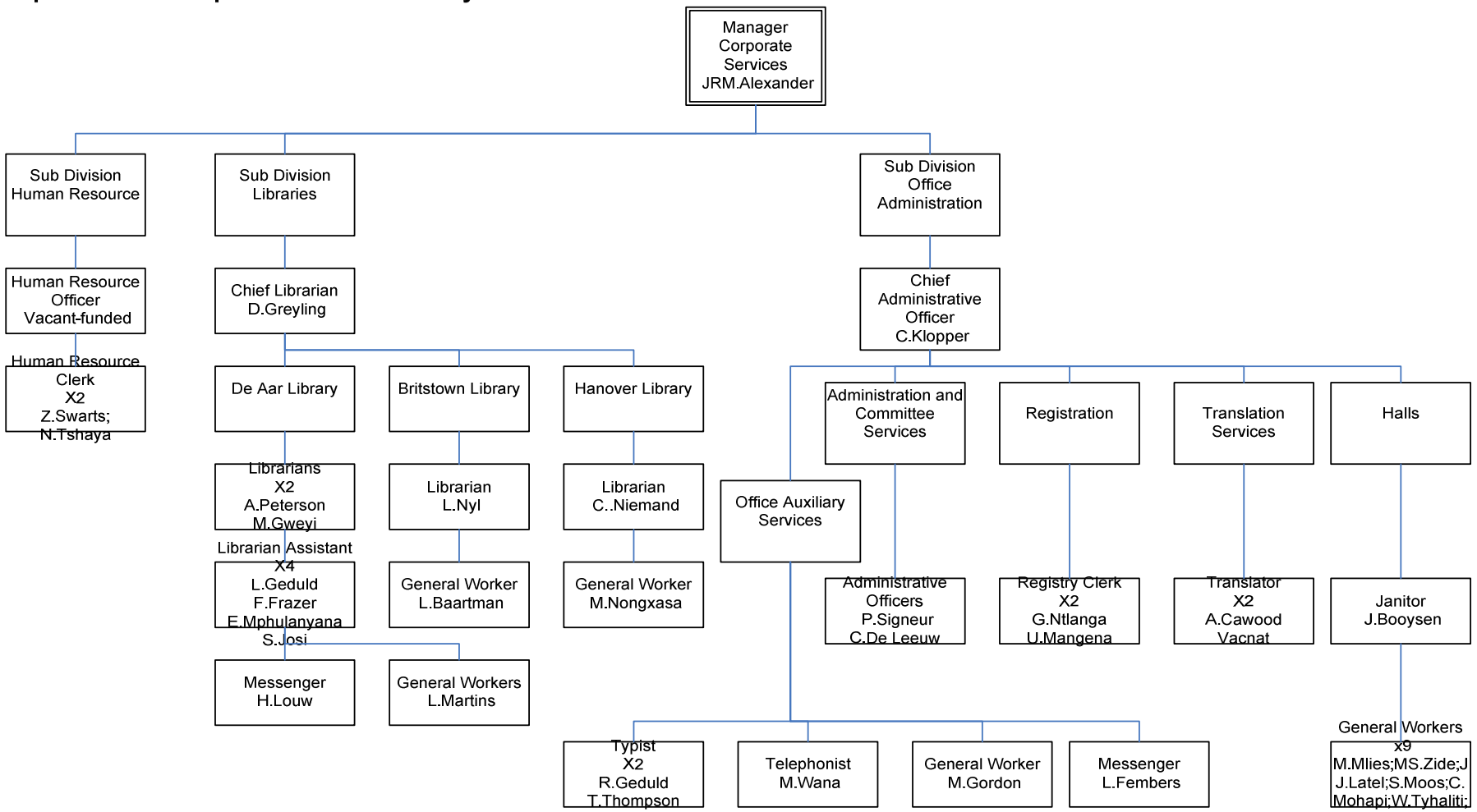
Department Finance:



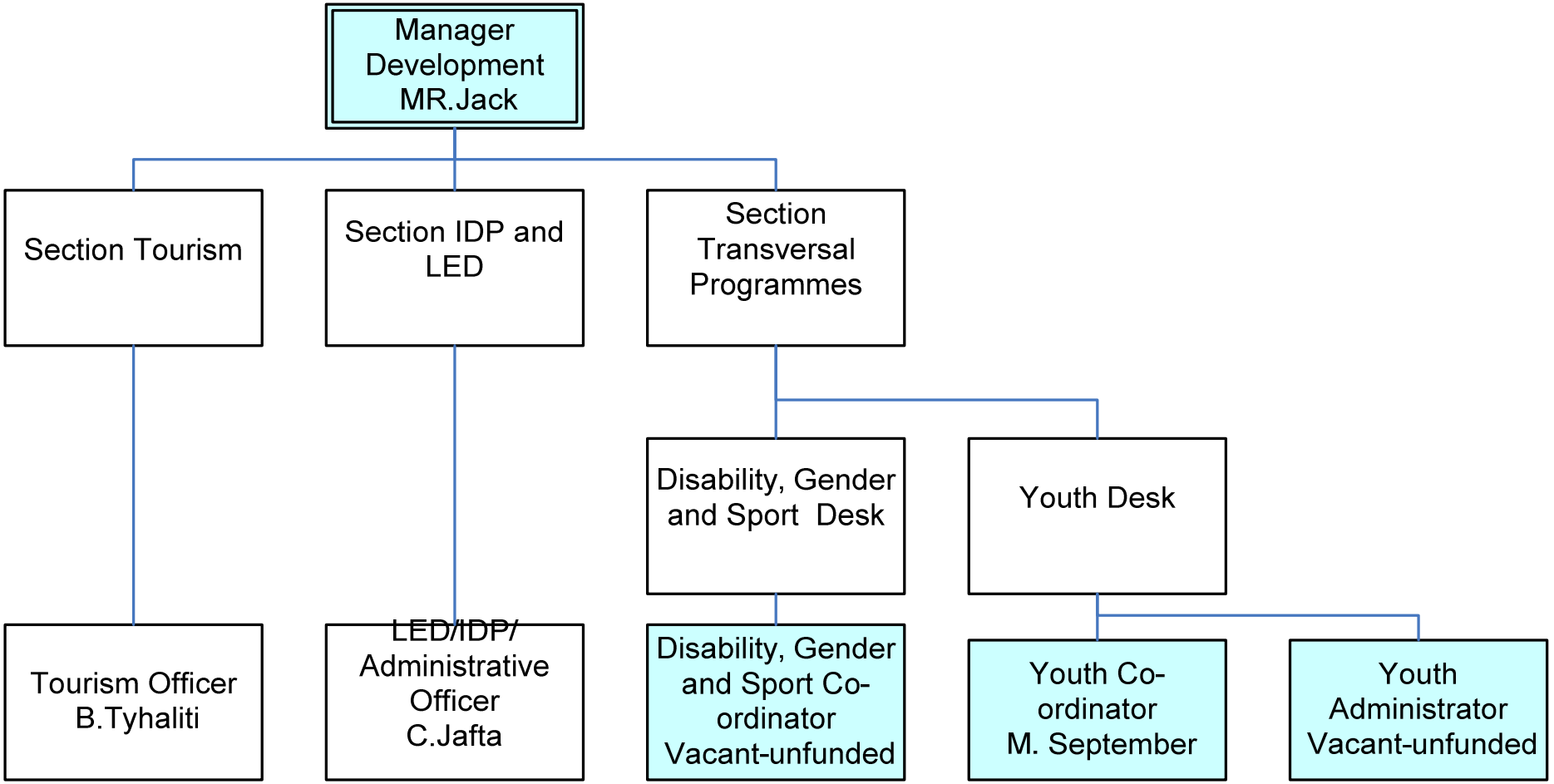
Department of Corporate and Community Services:



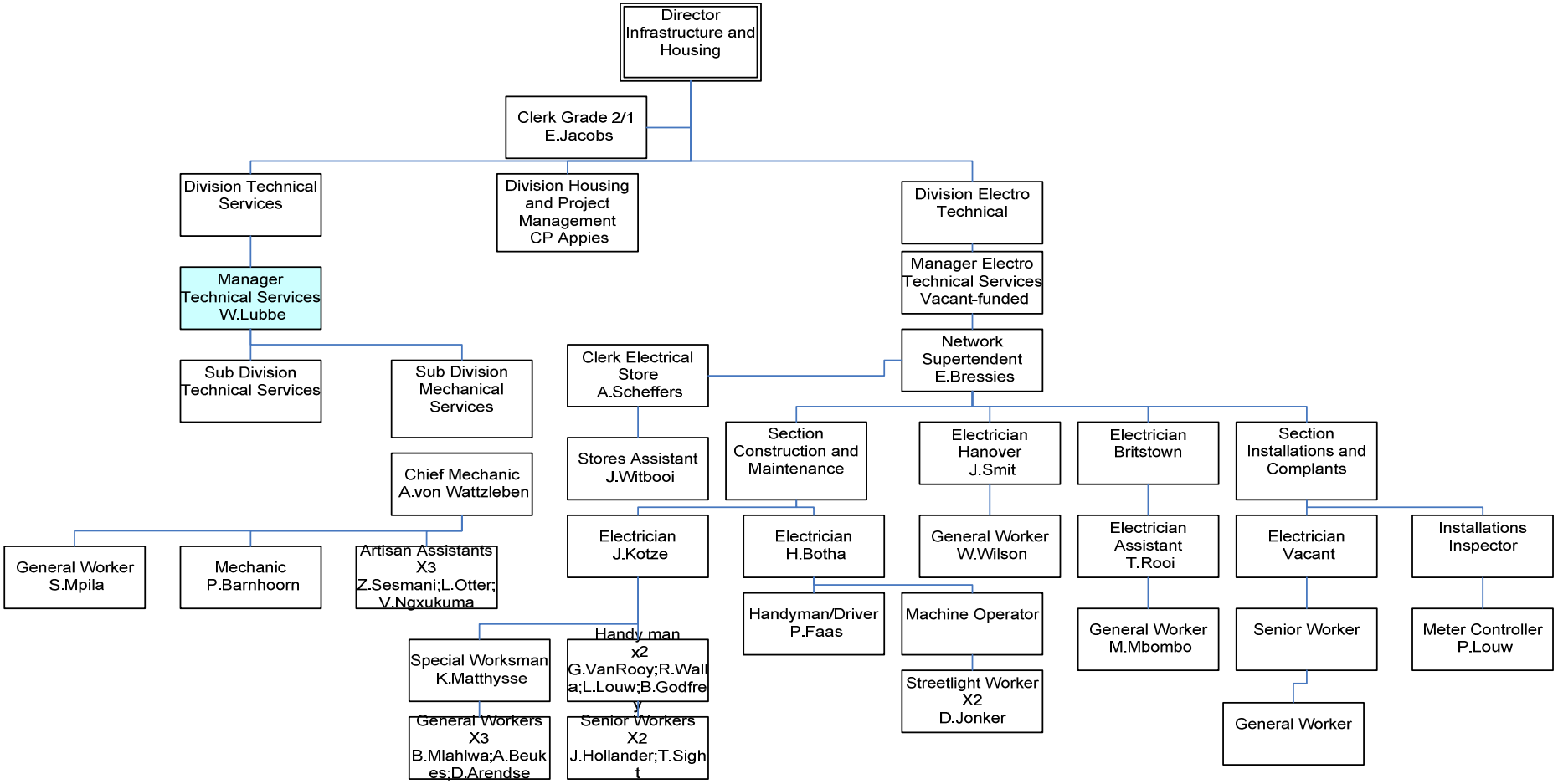
Department of Corporate and Community Services:



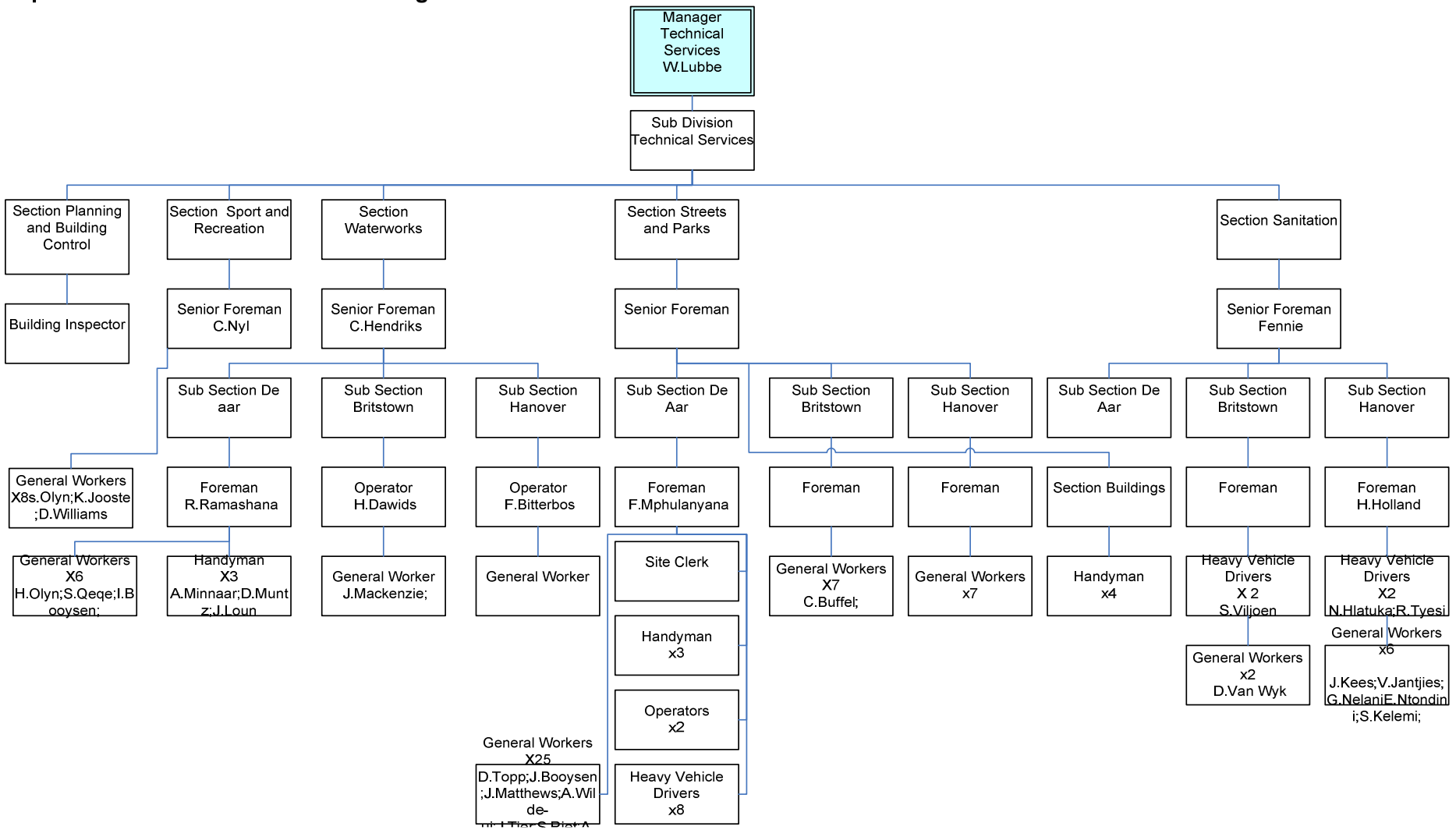
Department of Corporate and Community Services:



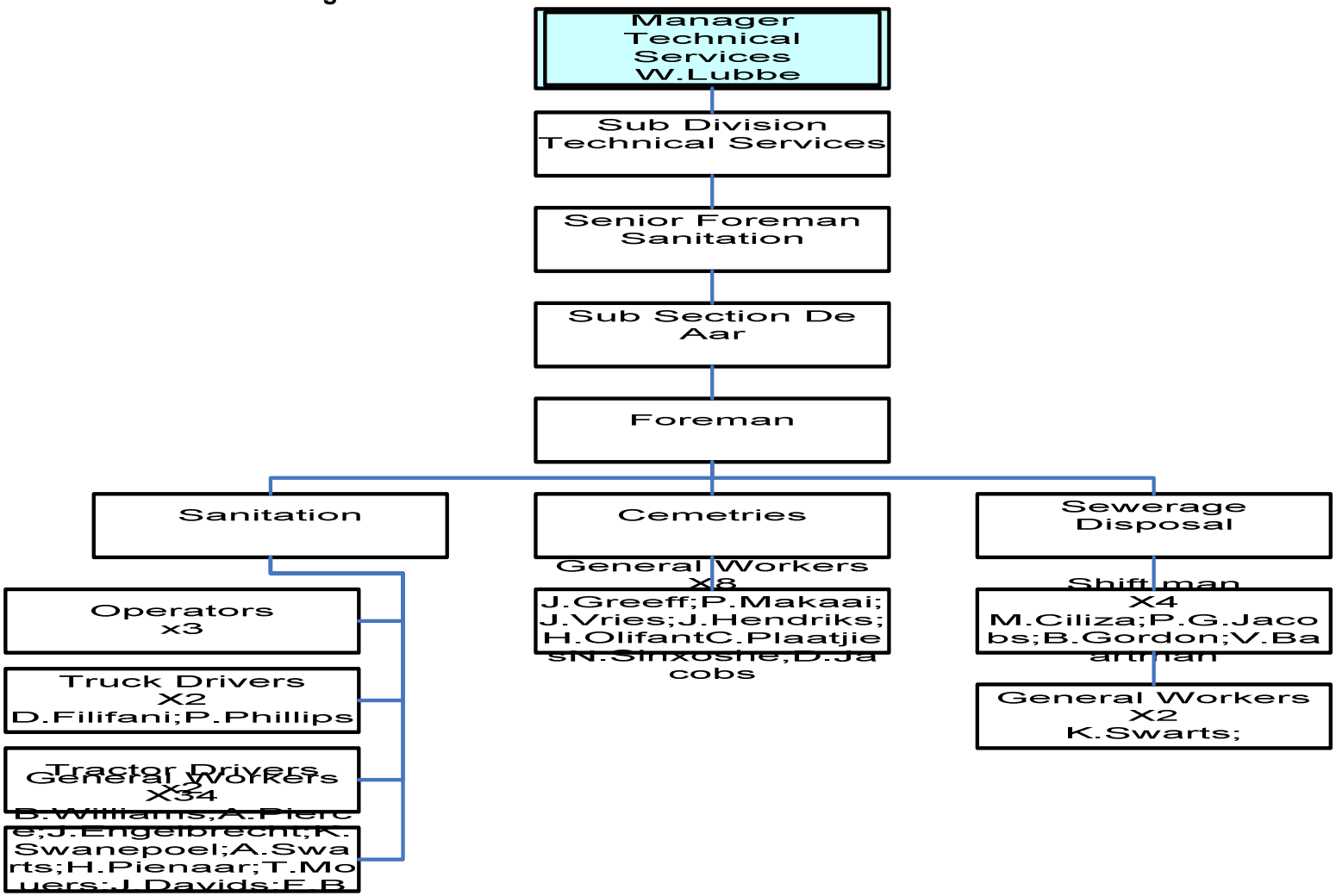
Department Infrastructure and Housing



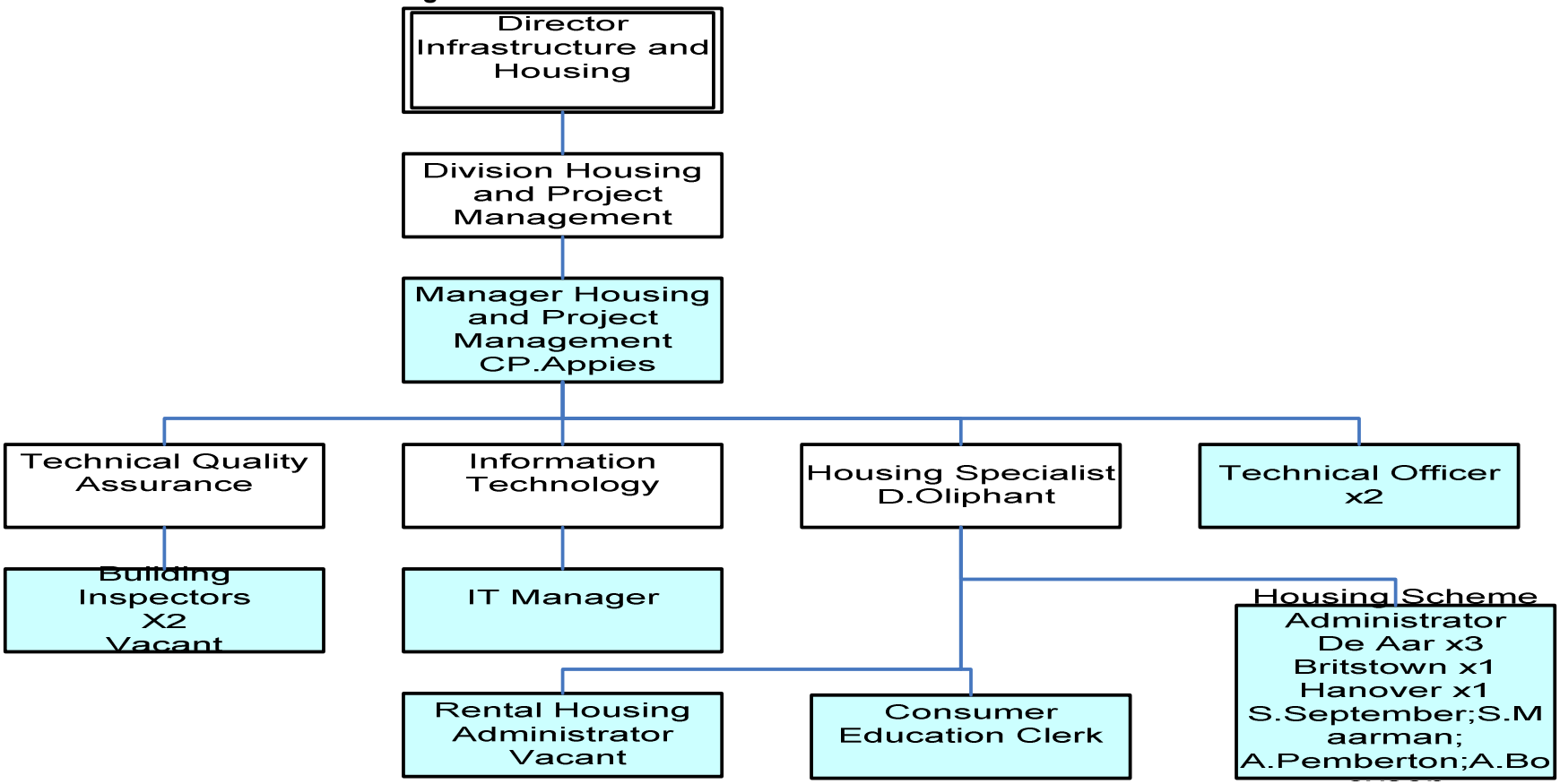
Department Infrastructure and Housing:



Department Infrastructure and Housing:



Department Infrastructure and Housing:



9. List of New Posts in the Proposed Organisational Structure

Department	New Post
Office of Mayor & Speaker	
Office of the Municipal Manager	Senior Internal Auditor
	Internal Auditors x2
Department of Finance	Procurement: Accountant
Department of Corporate Services	Senior Traffic Officer
	Traffic Officer
	Technical Officer x2
	Manager Development
	Disability, Gender and Co-ordinator
	Youth Administrator
	Youth Co-ordinator
Department Infrastructure and Technical Services	Manager: Technical Services
	Manager: Housing and Project Management
	Technical Officer x2
	Housing Scheme Administrator x5
	Building Inspectors x2
	IT Manager
	Consumer Education Clerk
	Rental Housing Administrator

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "D"

HIV/AIDS POLICY

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

HIV / AIDS POLICY

HIV/AIDS POLICY

Preamble

The Emthanjeni Municipality HIV/Aids policy addresses the impact of the HIV/Aids pandemic on Emthanjeni Municipality and its employees. With this policy, we indicate our commitment:

To reduce the impact of HIV/Aids on our employees and business,

To build partnerships within communities and their stakeholders in order to integrate and promote workplace and community HIV/Aids programmes.

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to:

Protect the rights of employees living with HIV/Aids;

Confirm Emthanjeni Municipality's commitment in managing and reducing the impact of HIV/Aids on our employees and business;

Communicate expected behavior to workplace stakeholders; and

Ensure consistency and alignment of workplace policies, protocols, procedures, practices and work instructions relating to HIV/Aids.

Application & Scope

Applies to all Emthanjeni Municipality's employees

Complies with relevant laws and regulations regarding HIV/Aids;

Focuses primarily on the provision of workplace HIV/Aids programmes; and

Endeavors to facilitate access to HIV/Aids-related programmes to identified vulnerable groups connected with the workplace

Definitions

Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome): A combination of different illnesses resulting from infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that is characterized by signs and symptoms of severe immune deficiency.

Community: The employees and beneficiaries of Emthanjeni Municipality, as well as the people living in areas around Emthanjeni Municipality sites or any recognized vulnerable group such as woman and children.

Employee: Any person permanently employed by Emthanjeni Municipality.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus): A retrovirus that attacks the body's immune system.

HIV/Aids programmes: Programmes designed to reduce the impact of the HIV/Aids pandemic and through which appropriate information, counseling, testing and/or healthcare are offered.

HIV-positive: A person who has tested positive for HIV is called "HIV positive" (that is, the person is infected with HIV).

HIV testing: Any form of testing designed to identify the HIV status of the individual, including blood and saliva tests or medical questionnaires.

Immune system: The body's system for protecting itself from infections and diseases.

Impact: The effect on productivity, wellness and profitability.

Informed consent: Agreement or permission from a person once they have had the necessary information/counseling they need to make a decision.

Operational response: The process of reducing on-the-job productivity losses and absenteeism, particularly of critical path employees.

Partnerships: Relationships built with other organizations to support existing initiatives within the workplace and community.

Protocol: The codes of good practice established to guide implementation issued in terms of this policy.

Stakeholder: An individual or a group of people that has an interest or influence on the execution of this policy.

Universal safety precautions: Steps that can be taken to prevent being infected with bacteria or viruses such as HIV.

VCT: Voluntary counseling and testing.

Workplace: Any environment in which official work is conducted.

Policy Principles

Components of Policy

Unfair discrimination

There cannot be any unfair discrimination shown towards any employee infected with, or affected by, HIV or Aids with regard to all relevant employment policies and practices within Emthanjeni Municipality;

HIV-positive employees have equal access to employee benefits and are to be protected from unfair discrimination in employee benefits; and

Prejudicial or discriminatory behaviour among employees is not be tolerated and all acts of discrimination are to be dealt with according to the Emthanjeni Municipality's disciplinary procedure.
Confidentiality
No employee is required to disclose his or her HIV status;

Any employee disclosing his or her HIV status in the workplace cannot have his or her HIV status reflected on any personnel records and his or her status cannot be disclosed without the written informed consent of the employee; and

All or any information disclosed in an HIV-related dispute must remain confidential.

Testing

No employee or job applicant is required to undergo an HIV test.

Testing

Voluntary counseling and testing services (VCT) will be offered to employees. The employee needs to give informed consent for the test. Where relevant, pre-test and post-test counseling will be provided and the test result must remain confidential.

Reasonable accommodation

An HIV-positive employee has a right to reasonable accommodation to work for as long as he or she is able to; and
An HIV-positive employee can continue to be employed until he or she is deemed to be medically unfit according to Emthanjeni Municipality's rules governing medical disability.

Safe working environment

As far as is reasonably practicable, Emthanjeni Municipality must provide:
- A workplace that is safe and without risk to the health of its employees;

- The necessary protective equipment; and
- Training on occupational health and safety, as well as universal safety precautions.
 Occupational exposure and compensation
- All employees need to adhere to universal safety precautions in order to prevent occupational exposure to HIV/Aids;
- In the event of occupational exposure to risk, Emthanjeni Municipality must provide post-exposure prophylaxis (that is, treatment or action aimed at preventing diseasing); and
- Emthanjeni Municipality must ensure procedures are in place to assist employees to claim compensation in the case of occupational exposure to, and infection with, HIV.

Termination of services

The employment relationship is to be terminated when an employee is unable to fulfill his or her job requirements in accordance with Emthanjeni Municipality's rules governing medical disability (and the Code of Good Practice regarding dismissals for incapacity due to ill-health, which is attached to the Labour Relations Act).

Grievance procedure
Emthanjeni Municipality must ensure that:

HIV-related rights and responsibilities are integrated into existing grievance and disciplinary procedures;
measures are in place to ensure confidentiality; and
the relevant personnel are trained to handle HIV-related disputes.

Monitoring and evaluation

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the HIV/Aids policy, as well as the Emthanjeni Municipality HIV/Aids Response Programme, must be conducted to ensure the policy and programme meet their stated purpose; and
Emthanjeni Municipality will review HIV/Aids-related services upon reasonable proof of insufficient impact or non-adherence to prescribed criteria as set out in the relevant protocol(s).

Workplace programme

Emthanjeni Municipality aims to address and reduce the risk of HIV/Aids in the workplace. It will have the following five main focus areas and services:

1. Prevention

Employees will have access to the following services in the workplace:
Appropriate and sensitively presented information on all aspects of preventing infection and coping with HIV/Aids;
Education that examines the relevance of HIV/Aids in their own lives;
Free condoms;
Voluntary counseling and testing; and

Peer support and education programmes.

2. Care and support

The aim of the care provided is to improve quality of life by prolonging health through holistic health management:

All employees and their beneficiaries will have access to confidential counseling through referral to the employee wellness service providers;

All salaried and monthly salaried employees are eligible to join the Emthanjeni Municipality Medical Aid Scheme (LA HEALTH), and have access to chronic disease management.

3. Operational management

The operational management focuses on reducing on-the-job productivity losses and absenteeism, particularly of critical-path employees.

4. Community response

The prevention and care services need to support beyond the workplace. Support to community, will be provided through:

Cooperating with multiple stakeholders;

Enlisting community support; and

Forming integral partnerships with other role players such as government bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors.

5. Communications

A communication strategy must be maintained to provide ongoing information and education on HIV/Aids issues within the group, taking into account the diverse needs of employees.

The Emthanjeni Municipality HIV/Aids policy is founded on four key principles:

- Protecting the human rights and the dignity of employees infected and affected by HIV and Aids by promoting equality and preventing unfair discrimination;
- Providing reasonable accommodation in that Emthanjeni Municipality will endeavour to create a supportive working environment;
- Allowing HIV-positive employees to continue working until they are medically unfit to do so; and
- Promoting consultation with and participation from, key stakeholders in the Emthanjeni Municipality HIV/Aids Response Programme.

Policy Review

This policy was developed in conjunction with all recognized trade unions; and
This policy and its protocols will be reviewed annually.

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "E"

LIST OF MUNICIPAL VEHICLES 2010

STATE OF COUNCIL VEHICLES: March 2010

REG NO:	AFDELING:	MODEL:	JARE	KM/URE	TOESTAND:	OPMERKINGS:
BGP511NC	Swembad / *Swimming Bath*	Mazda 1400,88	20	143743	swak	Parte nie meer op mark nie./ *Parts no longer available.*
BKJ801NC	Werkswinkel / *Workshop*	Toyota 1600,82	26	217315	swak / *poor*	Bakwerk deur geroes en onder die vloerbord R20 000 nie ekonomies./ *Body rusted and under floor board. R 20 000 not exonomical.*
BSN208NC	Geboue / *Buildings*	Isuzu 2.5 2005	3	41291	goed / *good*	
BST317NC	Parke */ Parks*	Toyota 2.5 2005	3	60398	goed/ *good*	
	Parke sleepwa / *Parks trailer*	2006			goed/ *good*	
BSX732NC	Groente tonnels / *Vegetable Tunnels*	Nissan 2.7 2005	3	13107	goed/ *good*	
BSN638NC	M.B	Toyota Corolla 2005	3	65180	goed/ *good*	
BHK856NC	Finansies / *Finance*	Nissan 1400,94	14	158092	redelik / *reasonable*	Masjien moet oorgedoen word, bakwerk regmaak R12 000 / *Engine to be reconditioned. Body repaired R 12 000*
BGT049NC	Finansies / *Finance*	Nissan 1400, 93	15	92302	redelik / *reasonable*	
BGY667NC	Water	Nissan 2.4, 97	11	23497	redelik / *reasonable*	
BGT050NC	Water (Brits)	Nissan 2.4, 93	15	320716	swak / *poor*	Bakwerk swak meganie swak, hoë kilos R25 000 nie ekonomies. / *Body Poor, mechanically poor high kw R 25 000 not economical.*
BSS233NC	Water	Toyota 2.5 2005	3	48705	goed / *good*	
BGK488NC	Elek */ Elec*	Venter sleepwa			goed */ good*	
BKL771NC	Elek*/ Elec*	Kabel sleepwa			goed */ good*	
BGY664NC	Elek */ Elec*	Ford 1600,94	14	184232	redelik / *reasonable*	
BGK493NC	Elek*/ Elec*	Nissan 1800,87	21	217223	swak / *poor*	Bakwerk swak R20 000 nie ekonomies */ Body Poor R 20*

						000 not economical.
BHB324NC	Elek/ *Elec*	Nissan 2.7,98	10	133484	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BJP824NC	Elek/ *Elec*	Ford Triton,92	16	144021	redelik/ *reasonable*	Parte onbekombaar / *Parts unavailable*
BJP825NC	Elek/ *Elec*	Mitsubishi ,95	13	131227	goed / *good*	
BJP826NC	Elek/ *Elec*	Toyota Dyna,85	23	231143	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BHG038NC	Elek/ *Elec*	Compressor, 94	14	1982	redelik / *reasonable*	Enjin moet oorgedoen word R75 000 / *Engine to be reconditioned R 75 000*
CM3939	Strate / *Streets*	Sleepwa / *Trailer*			swak/ *poor*	afskryf / write off
BHG044NC	Strate / *Streets*	Ford 1 ton ,94	14	244740	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BKV535NC	Strate / *Streets*	Nissan Tipper,96	12	170552	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BHR542NC	Strate / *Streets*	Nissan Tipper,75	33	253959	swak/ *poor*	Moet afgeskryf word parte onbekombaar nie ekonomies / *Should be written off. Parts unavailable not exonomical.*
BHR543NC	Strate / *Streets*	Nissan W/tenk,81	27	237578	redelik/ *reasonable*	Parte moeilik bekombaar, tenk moet vervang word R30 000 / *Parts not ready available. Tank to be replaced R 30 000*
BJP832NC	Strate / *Streets*	Nissan W/tenk,84	24	115921	redelik/ *reasonable*	Masjien gebruik olie oordoen, vervang tenk R65 000 / *Engine uses oil, recondition, replace tank R 65 000*
	Strate / *Streets*	Compressor kriek, 78 Holms	30	Staan	swak/ *poor*	Afskryf. Masjien oordoen koste R26 000, nie ekonomies nie/ *Write off Reconditioning engine costs R 26 000 not economical.*
BGK490NC	Strate / *Streets*	Case laaigraaf / *Front-end loader,*88	20	Staan	swak/ *poor*	Masjien koste R50 000 moet vervang word, bakwerk swak / *Engine to be replaced R 50 000. Body poor.*
BGK491NC	Strate / *Streets*	Sleepwa / *Trailer*, Hendred Teer			redelik/ *reasonable*	
BHR537NC	Strate / *Streets*	Watertenker , sleepwa / *Water tanked - trailer*			goed/ *good*	
BHG043NC	Strate / *Streets*	Sleepwa / *Trailer* , Hendred Blou			redelik / *reasonable*	
CM2186	Strate / *Streets*	Lowbed , Hendred			swak/ *poor*	Regmaak van Lowbed R20 000 / *Repair lowbed R 20 000*
	Strate / *Streets*	Chip sprayer			goed/ *good*	
	Strate / *Streets*	Teer masjien (handspuit) /			goed/ *good*	

		Tarring machine (hand spray)				
	Strate / *Streets*	Bomax teerroller / tar roller			redelik/ *reasonable*	
BGT048NC	Strate / *Streets*	Nissan W/tenk,86	22	144046	redelik/ *reasonable*	Bakwerk moet reggemaak word , tenk vervang R45 000 / *Body to be repaired, replaced tank R 45 000*
BHR538NC	Strate / *Streets*	Komatsu, 71 Bulldozer	37		swak/ *poor*	Afskryf, nie ekonomies. Clutch en steering kos R100 000 / *Write off. Not economical: Clutch & Steering costs R 100 000*
BGP510NC	Strate / *Streets*	Ford Trekker,83	25		redelik/ *reasonable*	
BJG345NC	Strate / *Streets*	Dresser skraper,94	14	8825ure	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BGY663NC	Strate / *Streets*	MF Trekker,93	15	2639	goed/ *good*	
BKW846NC	Strate / *Streets* (Brits)	Gallion Grater, 80	28		swak/ *poor*	Ratkas R45 000. Parte moeilik bekombaar. Afskryf nie ekonomies / *Gearbox R 45 000. Parts not readily available. Write off. Not economical.*
	Strate / *Streets*	Handroller AR65	2		goed/ *good*	
BST329NC	Strate / *Streets*	Toyota 2.5 2005	3	40000	goed/ *good*	
BSN212NC	Strate/ *Streets*	Isuzu 2.5 2005	3	40000	goed/ *good*	
BST988NC	Strate / *Streets* (Brits)	Toyota LDV 2.5 2005	3	60000	goed/ *good*	
BSM776NC	Strate/ *Streets*	Komatsu laaigraaf / front-end load2005	3	2476	goed/ *good*	
BSW586NC	Strate/ *Streets*	Nissan Tipper 2005	3	35785	goed/ *good*	
BJM650NC	Saniteit / *Sanitation*	Sleepwa / Trailer			redelik/ *reasonable*	
BLJ211NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Mazda LDV,95	13	378356	redelik/ *reasonable*	Kilos baie hoog / *Km's very high*
BGT052NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Ford Lazer,93	15	67121	goed/ *good*	
BJG342NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan Nagtruk,84	24	282903	swak / *poor*	Afskryf masjien moet oorgedoen word R40 000 nie ekonomies / *Write off Engine to be reconditioned not economical*

BHG041NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan Suigtenk / *Night truck Vacuum Tanke*r,90	18	245514	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BGT051NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan Suigtenk/ *Night truck Vacuum Tanke*,86	22	336171	redelik/ *reasonable*	Baie hoë kilos / *Km's very high*
BHG042NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan Astrok / *Refuse*,94	14	121328	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BKJ799NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan Astrok / *Refuse*, 82	26	173428	swak/ *poor*	Parte moeilik bekombaar / *Parts not readily available. Compactor hidrolic system to be reconditioned R100 000*
BJP829NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Ford Trekker / *Tractor*,88	20	2053	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BMP271NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Mercedes Tipper / *Tractor*,80	28	371916	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BJG343NC	Saniteit / *Sanitation* (Brits)	Ford Trekker / *Tractor*,84	24		redelik/ *reasonable*	
BGT047NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	CAT Laaigraaf / *Front-end Loader*,81	27	9359ure	redelik/ *reasonable*	Baie oud word baie geld gespandeer kort 4 bande koste R36 000 / *Very oold a lot of money spent. Needs 4 tyres cost*
BLJ121NC	Saniteit / *Sanitation* (Han)	Nissan Suigtenk / *Vacuum Tanker,*92	16	194516	swak/ *poor*	Enjin moet oorgedoen word koste R36 000 en ratkas R15 000.00 / *Engine to be reconditioned R 36 000 gearbox R 15 000*
BJM656NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation* (Brits)	Nissan Suigtenk/ *Vacuum Tanker*,92	16	223960	redelik/ *reasonable*	Tenk moet vervang word koste R50 000 / *Tank to be replaced R 50 000*
BJM651NC	Saniteit / *Sanitation* (Han)	Fiat Trekker / *Tractor*,80	28		swak/ *poor*	Afskryf parte onbekombaar is baie oud. Nie ekonomies / *Write off. Parts unavailable. Very old. Not economical.*
BJG344NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Sleepwa, Hendred Blou			redelik/ *reasonable*	
BJP830NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Sleepwa ,Hendred			redelik/ *reasonable*	
BSM564NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Ford Bantam LDV18 2005	3	46758	goed / *good*	
BSY895NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan 2.7 LDV 2005	3	43375	goed/ *good*	

	(Han)					
BSW184NC	Saniteit / *Sanitation* (Han)	Nissan UD35 Cabstar 2005	3	14136	goed/ *good*	
BSW185NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation* (Han)	Nissan UD80Suigtenk/ *Vacuum Tanker* 2005	3	28165	goed/ *good*	
BSW181NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation* (Brits)	NissanUD80Suigtenk/ *Vacuum Tanker* 2005	3	49510	goed/ *good*	
BSW175NC	Saniteit / *Sanitation* (Brits)	Nissan UD35 Cabstar 2005	3	15595	goed/ *good*	
BGT053NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan 14LDV 1993	15	154887	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BHK855NC	Saniteit/ *Sanitation*	Nissan 1400,92	16	108788	redelik/ *reasonable*	Bakwerk moet reggemaak word R8 000 / *Body to be repaired R 8 000*
CM982	Verkeer / *Traffic*	Willis jeep			redelik/ *reasonable*	
CM11790	Verkeer / *Traffic*	Sleepwa / *Trailer*			redelik/ *reasonable*	
BGK487NC	Verkeer/ *Traffic*	Nissan 1400,88	20		swak / *poor*	Afskryf. Masjien en bakwerk in swak toestand. Koste vir herstel R30 000. nie ekonomies nie./ *Write off. Engine and body in poor condition. Repair costs R 30 000 not economical.*
BGK486NC	Verkeer/ *Traffic*	Mercedes ,83 (Brandweer / *Firebrigade*)	25	18275	redelik/ *reasonable*	
BSM562NC	Verkeer/ *Traffic*	Ford Bantam LDV 18 2005	3	77358	goed/ *good*	
BSS236NC	Verkeer/ *Traffic*	Nissan Almera 2005	3	87052	goed/ *good*	

Voertuie wat staan en reeds afgeskryf:						
BGP508NC	Verkeer / *Traffic*	Mazda 14 LDV				
BRT205NC	Elektries / *Electrical*	Ford Cortina				
BHG040NC	Geboue / *Buildings*	Nissan 1800 LDV				
BGP509NC	Strate / *Streets*	Mazda 1600 LDV				
CBA819	Strate/ *Streets*	MF Trekker / *Tractor*				
BHR 545 NC	Verkeer	Motorfiets				

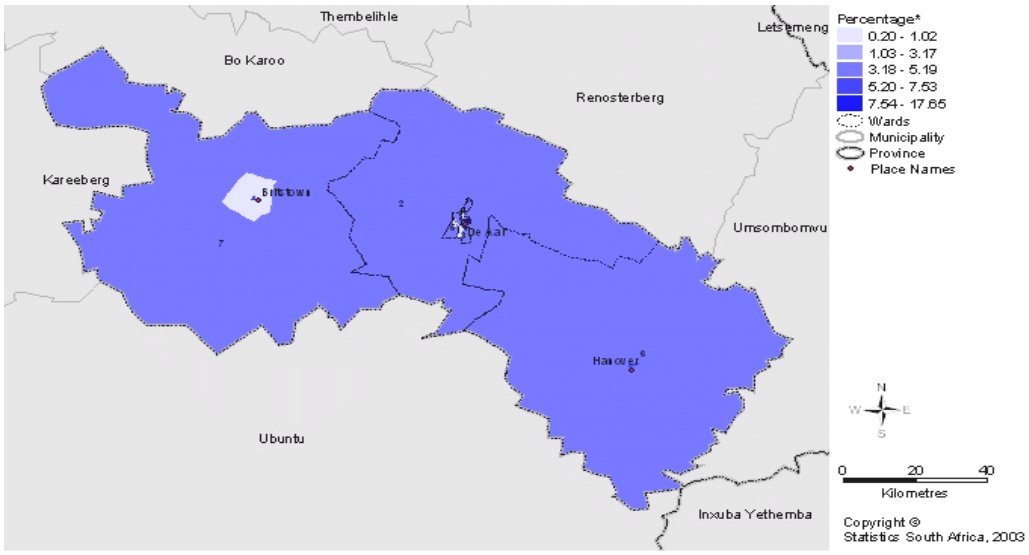
EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "F"

ECONOMIC STRATEGIC PROFILE

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ECONOMIC PROFILE



Emthanjeni Municipality
P.O. Box 42
45 Voortrekker Street
DE AAR
7000

Tel: 053 632 9100
Fax: 053 631 0105
E-mail: mrjack@emthanjeni.co.za
Website: www.emthanjeni.co.za
Contact Person: Michael Jack (Mr.) – 082 805 8308

Emthanjeni Municipality

Economic Profile – 2010

Nr.	Table of contents	Page
1.	**Executive Summary**	**2**
1.1	Overview	3
1.1.1	Location	3
1.1.2	Municipal Council Structure	4
2	**Socio-economic profile**	**5**
2.1	District Wide Population	5
2.2	Municipality Population	5
2.3	Age Categorization	6
2.4	Employment per category	7
2.5	Indigents and Household Income	7
3	**Major Economic Sectors**	**8**
3.1	Tourism	8
4	**SWOT Analysis**	**8**
4.1	Strengths	8
4.2	Weaknesses	9
4.3	Opportunities	9
4.4	Threats	10
5	**Development Principles**	**10**
5.1	Directed Economic Development	11
5.2	Urban-Rural Restructuring	11
5.3	Education and Skills Development	11
5.4	Environmental Conservation	11
5.5	Participatory Planning	12
5.6	Urban Services	12
6.	**Development Programmes**	**12**
6.1	Focus Marketing Programme	12
6.2	Small Business Support Programme	12
6.3	Vocational Education and Entrepreneurial Training Programme	13
7	**Future Developments**	**13**
7.1	Key Challenges Identified	13
8	**Investment Incentives**	**14**
9	**Annexure A**	**15-29**

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT

ECONOMIC PROFILE

1. Executive Summary

The municipality derives its mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and receives it framework from the Municipal Structures Act (33/2000) and Municipal Systems Act (32/2000). Local Government is tasked with the responsibility to ensure development of local areas and human resources which is critical for achieving acceptable economic growth in Emthanjeni Municipality.

One of the objects of Local Government enunciated in the Constitution of the Republic of SA is the "promotion of social and economic development". The White Paper on Local Government supports this objective by introducing the concept of "developmental local government". This is defined as "local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives".

Municipalities, according to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, can promote Local Economic Development in their areas in a number of different ways and, in most cases, through the following combination of mechanisms:

a) Coordinating LED functions and initiatives within the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) and all municipal programmes, as well as linking it to provincial and national initiatives.
b) Facilitating investment by improving the economic development process or improving planning procedures and regulations.
c) Stimulating local business creation and/or expansion by improving particular themes or activities, brochures or the provision of specific incentives.
d) Acting as developer or entrepreneur by taking full or joint venture responsibility for operating a business enterprise.

Vision of Municipality

We, commit ourselves to;
A humane and caring society living in a healthy and secure environment, conducive to sustainable Economic Development.

Mission of Municipality

To deliver quality services and promote development in our municipal area in a non-sexist, non-racial and non-discriminating manner. We do this by creating a climate of co-operative governance with meaningful partnerships with all the stakeholders in the municipal area, especially the members of the general public.

Corporate Culture and Value System of Municipality

- Driven by the aspirations of our people, we will respect and uphold the constitution of the Republic of South Africa and , to this end, observe human rights and participate in co-operative governance
- We subscribe to the principles of Batho Pele and total quality management
- We commit ourselves to the Codes of Conduct for councillors and officials in the Municipal Systems Act and to the principles of sound financial management as detailed in the Municipal Financial Management Act
- We believe in integrity in the relations with all our stakeholders
- We commit ourselves to a corruption free and transparent municipality
- We endorse a "people-driven" approach and, to this end, commit ourselves to ensuring public participation in local government
- We commit ourselves to promote racial, gender and all other forms of equality and to empower all people in the municipality
- We regard the personnel of our municipality as our most important resource
- We will respect the views and inputs of all stakeholders

1.1 Overview

In the year 2000 we saw the disestablishment of three Transitional Local Municipalities (De Aar, Britstown, Hanover), this then allowed for the establishment of Emthanjeni Municipality. The three mentioned towns were brought together with all the different attributions of the areas in regards to all sectors of the economy.

1.1.1 Location

Emthanjeni Municipality (specifically De Aar), is renowned for its central location on the main railway line between Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Namibia. Regional roads link the different towns in our jurisdiction which allows access to the seat (De Aar) of the municipality. De Aar is also the headquarters of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality and all Regional Government Departments are situated in the area.

De Aar is situated in the Northern Cape Province, approximately 300km south west of Kimberley, 440km south east of Upington, 300km north east

of Beaufort-West and 315km south west of Bloemfontein. The towns of Emthanjeni Municipality lie in an extensive stock farming area with the emphasis on sheep, mutton and wool (especially Merinos). Hanover lies approximately 65km east of De Aar on the N1 (national road), Britstown is situated about 55km west of De Aar on the N12 (national road). Both these main routes link Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Distances from major centers in South Africa:

Johannesburg	750km
Pretoria	810km
Cape Town	748km
Bloemfontein	315km
Port Elizabeth	502km

1.1.2 Emthanjeni Municipal Council Structure

The Municipality is politically managed by a Council of 14 councillors of which 7 are ward councillors and 7 proportionally appointed. The Council further has an Executive Committee System as per the Municipal Structures Act (33/2000) – this means that the Municipality functions with an Executive Committee (Meeting monthly), Council (Meeting quarterly) and Special Council Meetings are convened for urgent matters.

The following table reflects the composition of Council:

No	Councillor	Position	Party
1	Boy K Markman	**Mayor** - Proportional	ANC
2	Emmerentia P Eksteen	**Speaker** - Proportional	ANC
3	Gideon E Hendricks	Ward (1) Councilor	ANC
4	Nomvuyo S Thomas	Ward (2) Councilor	ANC
5	Gladwell L Nkumbi	Ward (3) Councilor	ANC
6	Cornelius Koopman	Ward (4) Councilor	ANC
7	Maureen Malherbe	Ward (5) Councilor	DA
8	Sipho T Sthonga	Ward (6) Councilor	ANC
9	Godfrey I Nyl	Ward (7) Councilor	ANC
10	Sarah Max	Proportional	ANC
11	Bennie Swanepoel	Proportional	ID
12	Auburn F Jaftha	Proportional	ID
13	Gerhard A White	Proportional	DA
14	Jacobus J Oberholzer	Proportional	DA

The following Council Committees have been established:

Committees	Chairperson	Committee Members
Executive Committee	BK Markman - Mayor	GL Nyl B Swanepoel (resigned)
Social Services	BK Markman	C Koopman S Max (f) JJ Oberholzer
Local Labour Forum	ST Sthonga	GL Nyl, C Koopman S Max (f), NS Thomas (f) B Swanepoel
Infrastructure and Economic Development	GL Nyl	GE Hendricks M Malherbe (f)
Rules	BK Markman - Mayor	GL Nyl, C Koopman

2. Socio – Economic Profile

According to the National Population Unit of the Department of Social Development, 2000, strategic interventions to combat the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South Africa are the eradication of poverty and accelerated socio-economic development. This implies that LED should be sustainable and successfully implemented by a committed Municipality and relevant stakeholders so as to create job opportunities within the local economy and to start uplifting the livelihoods of poor and marginalized communities which will in turn help eradicate the prevalence of AIDS. It then requires that the main sectors of the economy of Emthanjeni should be developed properly.

2.1 District Wide Population

It is always correct to consider the situation from the perspective of the district; this should allow us to look at the potential of a particular municipality in the right context.

Based on information sourced from the Municipal Profiles 2002 as contained in the IDP review:

- Estimated total population of the District is 176 297 (Census 2001).
- The average household size is 4.52%
- Emthanjeni Municipality's population is 24.6% of the district, which is the largest.
- The population density is 2.1 persons per square kilometer even though Emthanjeni and Umsobomvu municipalities have a population density of 4 persons per square kilometer.
- 46.3% of the district population is of pre-school age and high school age while 48.5% are within the economic active age category of 19-64 years.

2.2 Population of Municipality

	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
De Aar					
Male	3543	7181	21	1637	12384
Female	4014	7766	12	1841	13635
Total	**7556**	**14946**	**33**	**3478**	**26019**
Britstown					
Male	400	1306	1	138	1846
Female	398	1617	2	160	2178
Total	**797**	**2922**	**3**	**298**	**4024**
Hanover					
Male	756	421	1	95	1274
Female	866	453	1	100	1421
Total	**1621**	**873**	**2**	**195**	**2695**
Emthanjeni Farms					
Male	252	971	0	249	1473
Female	184	947	0	206	1338
Total	**435**	**1917**	**0**	**455**	**2811**
Emthanjeni Total					
Male	4951	9897	23	2119	16977
Female	5462	10783	15	2307	18572
Total	**10413**	**20662**	**38**	**4426**	**35549**

(STATS SA – CENSUS 2001)

We have a total population of 35549 in Emthanjeni which constitutes 22% of the district population. The population of Emthanjeni has increased with 2679 up to 2007.

Comparative Analysis of Population (Stats SA Census)

1996 - 38985
2001 - 35549
2007 - 38228

2.3 Age Categorization:

An average of 15% of the population is between 0-6 years old while 8% are 60 years old or older. A further 31% are in the school going age group of 7 to 19 years.

Categorization by Age grouping	Population Size		Total Population
	Female	Male	
0 – 19	7735	7508	15243
20 – 34	3913	3908	7821
35 – 64	5612	4754	10366
65 and above	1312	797	2109
	18572	16967	35549

Census – 2001

2.4 Employment - Category

It can be seen from the table below that approximately 56% of the total eligible workforce is unemployed. This figure does include homemakers and housewives who choose not to work and persons who cannot work due to disability or illness. If those categories are excluded the unemployment figure reduces to approximately 42% of the eligible workforce.
The economically active age group of 20 to 59 years old accounts for almost half the population (47%).

Area	Eligible workforce	Permanent Unemployed residents	Seasonal Farm workers	Domestic workers	Permanent Farm workers	Permanent Industry workers	Professional Workers
De Aar	13251	7544	63	763	105	4034	1085
Britstown	1891	1306	9	96	69	392	123
Hanover	1277	829	-	30	9	235	79
Farms	1745	435	15	352	862	1148	51
Emthanjeni Total	**18164**	**10114**	**87**	**1241**	**1045**	**5809**	**1338**

Employment Demographics – Census 2001

2.5 Indigents and Household Income

Household income is an important statistic, not only for the purposes of the indigent policy, but it indicates the large number of families who depend on the equitable share subsidy.
Although Emthanjeni has unemployment rate of only 36%, household income levels are low.

Income Demographics – Census 2001 (Adapted to total HH)

Area	<400	R401-R800	R801-R1600	R1601-R3000	>R3200	Total
De Aar	1347	999	960	884	1261	5452
Britstown	259	252	255	125	97	988
Hanover	275	253	146	121	92	887
Farms	147	295	308	84	131	965
Emthanjeni total	**2027**	**1799**	**1670**	**1214**	**1581**	**8292**

3. Major Economic Sectors

Emthanjeni Municipality is one of the major contributors to the District economy, in 2000 contributing just over 25% of the GGP of the District. The following are major economic sectors of the municipality:

Community Services	36%
Transport	24%
Finance	13%
Trade	11%
Agriculture	7%
Electricity	4%
Manufacturing	3%
Construction	2%
Mining	0%

The municipality has a comparative advantage in construction, trade, transport, finance and community services with the highest comparative advantage in finance apparently because of the concentration of banks in De Aar. Potential exists with the planned revitalization of railway junction and water canal from the Orange River.

3.1 Tourism

Tourism has become critical in boosting the economic strength of the area. The municipality also concluded that we need to explore opportunities in the municipal area and expand the existing attractions. The developed a tourism plan that would serves as our road map in create an economically viable area through tourism.

Annexure A reflects the existing attractions of the municipality.

4. SWOT Analysis

4.1 Strengths

Provincial and National Government involvement in the municipal Area
District Municipality headquarters situated in De Aar
Regional Government Departments located in De Aar
National Roads/routes run through Emthanjeni municipal area
Private sector willing to become involved
Main railways routes run through Emthanjeni
Existing LED projects
District Growth and Development Strategy
Agriculture
Retail sector
Uniqueness of Karoo
Land (spatial)
Infrastructure
Relatively safe/less crime
Health care

4.2 Weaknesses

IDP not fully implemented
Limited capacity to introduce large scale projects
Limited local funds to sustain local economic development
High transportation costs
Economy is not diversified
Declining local economy
Limited water resource
Limited skills base
Narrow manufacturing base
Poverty
Unemployment
Lack of recreation or sports facilities for youth
Lack of or absence of transport to neighbouring towns (public transport system)
Lack of sufficient accommodation
Poor communication

4.3 Opportunities

Existing transport facilities
Large labour force
Eco- and adventure/extreme tourism
Alternative agricultural products
Availability of commonage land (Emerging farmer utilization)
Revitalization of railway junction
Housing Development Projects (middle to high income)
Expansion of existing businesses and development of new entrepreneurs (including SMME development)
Development of N10 Corridor (Tourism)
Upgrading/overhauling of Airfield
Upgrading of Nature School
Development of industrial sites
Renewal of Townships – tarring of roads and kerbing
Construction of New Hospital
Lucerne project
Chemical manufacturing warehouse/Toilet paper plant
Egg farming projects
Expanding of existing paragliding venture
Water purification plant
Ostrich farming meat processing plant
Expanding of existing hydroponics project
Entertainment centre/cinema
Potential for factories
Annual festivals
Wellness centre/gym

Shopping complex
Tertiary institutions/FET centres
Fast foods outlets
Renewable energy hub
Warehousing hub

4.4 Threats

Unfavourable climatic conditions
HIV/AIDS figures increasing
Rising unemployment
Unsustainable farming techniques
Limited agricultural diversification
Poverty
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs)
Corruption

Care should be taken in interpreting the SWOT analysis so that issues are seen in an integrated manner. The indications in the SWOT analysis can be summarized as follows:

a. The development of agriculture should be undertaken in such a way as to avoid concentration of the sector. In this respect, emerging farmers especially HDI's should be included and assisted.
b. Inward investment strategy to facilitate industrialization should be implemented. This will encourage the development and expansion of local SMME's and the utilization of vacant buildings and infrastructure (especially in railway yard).
c. The use of appropriate technology in production should be encouraged as new technology can be utilized to develop local products that can penetrate external markets and establish niche markets.
d. The development of human resources of the municipal area is vitally important as this will increase the pool of skilled people and entrepreneurs in the municipal area.
e. Expansion of infrastructure, especially through the Expanded Public Works Programme, should be escalated as the infrastructure supports economic development and job creation.
f. The new developments earmarked for the area are further assurance of economic growth and ultimately job creation.

5. Development Principles

Developing an area economically depends on adopting clear principles to ensure that we achieve the necessary and acceptable levels of growth.
The following principles are vital in creating a conducive environment for the development of Emthanjeni:

- Directed economic development
- Urban-rural restructuring

- Education and skills development
- Environment conservation
- Participatory planning
- Urban services

5.1 Directed Economic Development

The effective mobilization of development resources and the utilization of opportunities offered by Emthanjeni municipal area will result in sustainable growth and the improvement of the quality of life of all communities in the area. The facilitation and the creation of new economic linkages will improve the economic interdependence between the different areas in the municipal area. This will further lead to a number of advantages, urban economies of scale, new investment and employment opportunities as well as an increase in the income potential of Emthanjeni.

Chambers of Business and NAFCOC, as well as owners of guesthouses, should be involved to boost economic development, address the requirements for development, attract investors, combat unemployment and garner the support of the whole community for various projects e.g. re-introduction of a steam train route from De Aar.

5.2 Urban-Rural restructuring

The effective integration of Emthanjeni with optimal consideration of the unique features of the municipal area is necessary to ensure access to development opportunities and maximization of investment choices. Furthermore, viable and effective spatial development is vitally important in the urban and rural reconstruction of the Emthanjeni's economy.

5.3 Education and Skills Development

Human resource development is important for the achievement of the development goals of Emthanjeni. Successful implementation of the Local Economic Development of the municipal area hinges on the availability of the required and necessary skills.

5.4 Environmental Conservation

It is vital that no development should deprive future generations of their resource needs by compromising the carrying capacity of the ecosystems. The South African Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) procedure provides for the integration of environmental controls into the management of projects. Conservation is based on the following principles:

- Sustainability of resource utilization.

- Unhindered continuation of vital ecological processes.
- Maintenance of bio-diversity.

5.5 Participatory Planning

The community involvement process is one of the most important elements of the Integrated Local Economic Development process of Emthanjeni, as it ensures the broadest community participation and the direction of the planning and development process towards the needs of the communities that will benefit or be influenced by the development initiatives.

5.6 Urban Services

It is of vital importance that the capacity of the infrastructure and engineering services are expanded to meet future increased demand due to growth within Emthanjeni municipal area as a whole.

6. Development Programmes

Emthanjeni Municipality has identified development programmes that represent the actions for implementation. We would be developing the following:

6.1 Focused Marketing Programme

The marketing of Emthanjeni through a Focused Marketing Strategy is of paramount importance for the future development of the municipal area as it will advertise the potential of the district to people within the area and potential investors including tourists and the local and international business people.

6.2 Small Business Support Programme (SBSP)

The importance of small business in the development of any economy cannot be overemphasized. The role of this programme is to provide a comprehensive support function for small business and thereby addressing their needs such as financing options, organizational skills development, marketing and staffing, compliance with laws and regulations.

6.3 Vocational Education and Training , Entrepreneurial Training Programme

VET and Entrepreneurial Training Programmes involve providing skills training to a large number of unemployed and poorly educated people of the municipal area to empower them so that they will become economically active and participate in and contribute to the development of the municipality.

7. Future Developments

Based on the identified development principles and programmes we have identified the following projects and attraction of possible investors for the municipal area. We can further also indicate that external projects would impact on the economy of Emthanjeni specifically based on the central location of the municipality.

7.1 Key Challenges determined through Strategic Planning

Preserving the historical buildings and attractions of the municipal area (Heritage)
Providing additional public parking
Development of focused marketing strategy
Exploring tourism potential
Upgrading of transportation (air, rail and road)

- Career Planning
- IT improvements
- Bad Debts
- Key Priority Areas
- Communication Strategy
- Performance Management System
- Water Regulations
- Fire Brigade, Disaster Plans
- Traffic Control
- Office Buildings new and refurbished
- Sewer network
- Tariffs
- Electricity network, maintenance plan
- Master plan – Storm-water + Streets + electricity
- Sport facilities- funders/donors
- Morales of Staff
- Middle + Lower Management capacity building
- Discipline
- Equipment – Technical
- Internal Procedures- Supply Chain Management
- Personnel Audit + Work-study

8. Investment Incentives

As economic development is both an imperative and priority for Emthanjeni Municipality the Council introduced incentives to attract new business concerns and foreign capital to the municipal area.

The incentive is in the form of a rebate on property tax for new investors and existing businesses that will not pay rates for the first five (5) years. The businesses must at least be operational in the municipal area for 10 consecutive years and local labour must be a priority. Thereafter the rates are phased in over the next five years on the following basis:

Year 6 – 25%
Year 7 – 50%
Year 8 – 70%
Year 9 – 90%
Year 10 – 100%

(**Refer to Executive Committee Resolution: 2006-05-30 of 7/2/3/4/1/8**)

Annexure A…/

Emthanjeni Brief history and Tourism attractions:

DE AAR

De Aar means 'the artery', and in many senses this town is the lifeblood of the Karoo. It's the head office of the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality; home too many artists, there's an important weather station that can be toured by visitors, and it's the second most important railway junction in the country. The significance of its situation on the railway line is because it's central to Gauteng, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Namibia. There are about 110km of railway lines including 29 rail-tracks in De Aar's precincts. However, "De Aar", founded in 1904, was so named because of the many water-bearing arteries that occur underground. Unlike many other Karoo towns, it did not start around the Dutch Reformed Church, but in fact started around the railway line. De Aar has the largest abattoir in the Southern Hemisphere and supplies all the major centres throughout the entire country with the famous 'Karoo' lamb and mutton. Apart from meat production, the sheep farms around De Aar are also major suppliers of wool. All the water used in the town comes from boreholes – which is why the town is known for its large number of wind pumps. The town is easily accessible by tarred road, two airfields serve it - one is an all-weather runway that can accommodate any type of aircraft, and it's only 52km away from the national bus route.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Emthanjeni Municipality - Voortrekker Street. Tel Mrs C Klopper/Conrad Jafta – 053 6329100/053 631 4176

ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS:

-
- **Ammunition Museum -** Open to public by prior arrangement. Tel 053 631 2231. This is the largest ammunition depot in the Southern Hemisphere. All ammunition training for the South African Airforce, Navy, and Army is done here. The Ammunition Museum has items ranging from empty cartridges of a .22 to massive weapons of destruction. Also on display are items from the First and Second World Wars, projectiles - cluster bombs, smoke bombs, phosphorous, armour piercing, radar-jammers, leaflet distributors, and other. There's a small collection of Russian weaponry, and a rather dodgy-looking assortment of home made weapons, most of which are more likely to have killed the user.
- **Birding** – The Lesser Kestrel visits South Africa during summer, having flown in from Europe and Central Asia. The best place to see them is in De Aar where numbers can peak at more than 10 000 birds during December and January. (See box on Lesser Kestrels)
- **De Aar Campus** – This ten-year old campus is the first tertiary institution in the Northern Cape Karoo region. It's a community-centred campus and its mission is to break the circle of unemployment in the region by teaching out-of-school-youth skills. They also have an eco-guest house, a restaurant run by the students, and a conference centre. Visitors are welcome to visit and will be shown around if prearranged. Tel 053 631 0594.
- **Deelfontein Cemetery with graves from the Anglo Boer War** – There's a small railway siding in the middle of nowhere on a gravel road about 46 km south of De Aar known as Deelfontein. Although it's just a dry, desolate place today, it's widely known by local and overseas Anglo-Boer War and history enthusiasts as the site of a once-huge military hospital. Lord Roberts, Commander in Chief of the British Forces

in South Africa chose the site. Staff recruited in January 1900 set sail for South Africa a few weeks later and the hospital was opened in March 1900. This was once the Colony's largest surgical and convalescent hospital, and its X-ray equipment was probably some of the first that was used in a military hospital. Today visitors may see the neat rows of 134 graves of English soldiers, most of who died of typhoid.

- **Golf Course** – De Aar Country Club is situated a little way out of town and offers the visitor an 18-hole gravel golf course with grass putting greens. Tel 053 631 3213.
- **House of Olive Schreiner** – This famous feminist and author (who wrote *Women and Labour* amongst other titles), lived in De Aar from 1907 to 1913. Today, her home is used as a restaurant. (See box on Olive Schreiner).
- **Karoo Clothing** – Visitors are welcome to visit the small factory in Philipstown Road to view or purchase clothing and other items made of springbok leather e.g. caps, bags, hunting paraphernalia, and kaross's. Telephone Sanet de Villiers on 053 631 3889 / 083 448 9087.
- **Memorial Cemetery** – In the Garden of Remembrance, British soldiers killed during the Anglo-Boer War are honoured. Situated on Philipstown Road (the R48).
- **Painters** – **Elize Jooste** studied and taught art for eight years in Windhoek, and today she has 40 students who attend her art classes for adults in De Aar. They hold an annual exhibition, usually during the first week of November. Elize's paintings – exclusively acrylics and oils – are abstracts, or realism, and nearly always dramatic, with vibrant colours. Her husband, Gert, paints boldly and produces large colourful pieces. To visit or view the artworks, telephone 053 631 3373. **Toekie Ganzevoort** is also a painter and can be visited at 45 Schreiner Street. She works mainly in acrylic and can be commissioned to produce a variety of pictures, including Karoo scenes. Telephone Toekie on 053 631 3474.
- **Paragliding** - 053 631 1555 / 082 340 0477 (See box on paragliding)
- **Sam Mooi** – lives and works in Nonzkwakazi where he has a welding business, teaches different crafts, and helps his community. Sam is a drum maker and player, and he believes drums can help stress, build up team work and help the community. As a musician, he also makes music using a blik kitaar and penny whistles, and he teaches children traditional and contemporary dance, singing, and indigenous games. His main purpose in life is to build up the culture of his people by guiding them back to their roots. (See box on Sam Mooi) To visit Sam, contact Mrs Klopper at the Municipality on telephone 053 632 9100.
- **St Paul's Anglican Church** was built in 1894 and is one of only three buildings in town with full memorial status. It was used by British soldiers during the Anglo Boer War, and has a stained glass window, commemorating them. To view the interior of the church, contact Mrs Klopper at the municipality on tel 053 632 9100.
- **Steel furniture manufacturer** - Craftsman, Broer Loock, produces lovely steel furniture, including bed headboards, high bar stools, dining room tables and chairs, and firewood stackers. He takes orders and will produce items from a sketch or photo. Visitors are welcome to visit him at 71 Voortrekker Street, or telephone 053 631 0394.
- **The Show** - The headquarters of the Central Karoo agricultural and saddlehorse show is situated in De Aar and they hold a major event during January / February each year. The show draws entries from the whole country.
- **Weather Station** – Visitors welcome. Tel 053 631 1053 for appointment. (See box on Weather Station)
- **WORM** stands for "Workshop of Recycled Matter" and is a project that was started to help clean up the area. Items that are recycled include tins, glass bottles, and wood off-cuts that become tea trays and frames for paintings. The owners' dream is that their concept has a ripple-effect, thereby helping to clean up more than just their

area. For further details contact Des on tel 053 631 7002 or fax Lorette on 053 631 0933.

- **Xhosa Beadwork & Traditional Clothing - Nandipha Mphakama** makes beaded bangles, necklaces, cups, plates, handbags, ties, knobkieries, and traditional Xhosa wear. To visit Nandipha at her home in Nonzwakazi, contact Mrs Klopper at the Municipality on telephone 053 632 9100. **Masakhane Co-operative** in Station Street in the town centre comprises a group of women who also manufacture Xhosa beadwork items and traditional clothing. Tel Valerie Mitchell on 073 502 6159.

ACCOMMODATION

- **Brandfontein Holiday and Guest Farm** – 082 570 0798.
- **De Aar Guest House –** Tel 053 631 4079 / 082 843 2547. Situated at 67 Van Zyl Street. Air-conditioning. Fridges, TV.
- **De Aar Hotel** - Friedlander Street. Tel & fax 053 631 2181. This hotel is located in the original building constructed in 1902. There are interesting stories relating to the hotel, like the fact that it was the town's first jail. Prisoners were kept under the bar, which was accessed by a trapdoor, until the authorities knew what to do with them.
- **De Lange Guest House**, 57 Church Street – Tel 053 631 4368 / 083 742 2806. All rooms have their own bathrooms, TV, and air-conditioning. Meals available. Pool, bar, and snooker room.
- **Dorpshuis Guest Accommodation**, 29 Alida Street – Tel 083 305 6497. Stylish rooms with own bathroom and TV. Lunch & supper on request.
- **Emthanjeni Lodge** – Tel 053 631 2777 / 083 388 0332. Situated at 4th Avenue Waterdal a few kilometres from the centre of town, this establishment consists of sixteen en suite units with separate entrances and braai facilities. Accommodation is on a self-catering or B&B basis, there's a swimming pool, and pets are allowed by arrangement.
- **Enslin's Rus Guest House**, 69 Van Zyl Street - Tel 053 631 3395. En suite rooms with TV. Secure covered parking and swimming pool.
- **Garden Cottage Guest House**, 18 Du Plessis Street – Tel 083 556 1303.
- **Gastezimmer Guest House**, 35 Claude Street – Tel 053 631 0878 / 083 502 6402.
- **Herberg Lodge**, 49 Schreiner Street. – Tel 053 631 0315 / 082 371 9002. Nine private en suite units each have their own entrance, mini-bar, air-conditioning, TV, desk, and lock-up parking. The grounds and gardens are very neat, surrounded by a security fence, and accommodation is spotless. À la carte and table d'hôte available for dinner in a private dining area with fireplace. Facilities include a bar, and internet/fax/photocopying service. For those wanting to braai, your hosts will set up a table alongside a portable braai and provide the usual accompaniments.
- **Hydra Guest House -** Tel 053 631 0522 / 083 459 0580. Situated 12km south of De Aar on the road to Hanover. Accommodation is in four separate self-catering houses. Facilities include a swimming pool and two tennis courts.
- **Janco Inn** - Tel 053 631 4726. Located in Station Street, this accommodation centre has 53 rooms, some of which have their own bathroom. Overnighters welcome.
- **Karoo Country Guest House** – 71 Voortrekker Street. Tel 053 631 0394. Four double rooms with bathrooms and TV. Meals available on request.
- **Mike's Lodge B&B**, 35 Alida Street. Tel 053 631 3245 / 083 468 6188. This very comfortable establishment has a variety of accommodation options catering for singles, couples, families, and businesspersons. There's a pool, snooker room, lounge, and pleasant dining / bar area with a fireplace. Rooms are en suite and have

air-conditioning, fridge, fans, and TV. The pleasant owners will happily share their knowledge of the De Aar area with guests.

- **Nooitgedacht Guest Farm** – Tel 053 631 0241. Game viewing. Visitors may also view a small collection of Bushmen artefacts.
- **Potfontein Farm Holidays** – Tel 053 631 0092. Situated about 55km north of De Aar. An old school, built around 1900, and adjacent school master's residence, built in 1920, have been renovated and converted into guest accommodation. Victorian and art deco furniture and a farm kitchen with AGA wood stove add to the atmosphere. This large eco-friendly farm offers game viewing and rich bird life.
- **Potties B&B**, 30 Hoop Street - Tel 053 631 1555 / 082 340 0477. En suite rooms. Swimming pool.
- **Slingershoek Guest Farm** - Tel 053 631 0504. Situated about 30km from De Aar on a gravel road that "slingers" (zigzags). Accommodation is provided in a guest house that sleeps 8 people and is equipped for self-catering.
- **Taaibospoort Guest Farm** – Tel 053 631 0155. Situated about 35km from De Aar, this guest house is furnished with antiques and accommodates 16 people. Night drives can be arranged, there's a swimming pool, walking, and horse riding, and the tree-rich environment makes for good bird watching.
- **Traveller's Inn B&B**, 6 Niewoudt Street – Tel 053 631 1335 / 072 384 6073. The motto of this guesthouse is 'Your home away from home…' They serve good food and a great farmer's breakfast. There are separate entrances to certain rooms and special rates for pensioners and children. Facilities include a swimming pool, bar, garden chess, lounge with TV, phone/fax/internet & scanning, and lock-up parking. Pets allowed on request.
- **Wonderboom Guest Farm** – Tel 053 631 3290. Game viewing.

SAFARIS

- **Nooitgedacht Guest Farm** – Tel 053 631 0241. Game viewing and hunting.
- **Potfontein Farm Holidays** – Tel 053 631 0092. Situated about 55km north of De Aar. This large eco-friendly farm offers hunting, game viewing and rich bird life.
- **Wonderboom Guest Farm** – Tel 053 631 3290 for hunting and game viewing.

PLACES TO EAT

Although most guest houses will provide lunches and dinners on request, some keep menus from the town's restaurants who will deliver your chosen meal to your guest house door!

- **Deli B Well** – Tel 083 535 4341. This health shop and restaurant has some unique concepts, like 'Boere sushi', and caters for all needs including e.g. diabetic and gluten-free. They also serve popular dishes such as carpaccio and polenta. Instead of individual prices, items for sale are colour coded with buttons. No alcohol is served but guests are welcome to bring their own.
- **Kletsi Coffee shop** – Tel 053 631 1214. Situated in a quiet courtyard behind First National Bank, accessed from either Voortrekker Street or Alida Street. They serve good pancakes and light meals.
- **Pringles Pub & Restaurant** – Tel 053 631 1622. Voortrekker Street. If you want to meet some locals, this is a good place to start. Food-wise, they serve excellent steak, good pizza, and a range of filled tramezzinis (generally these are huge toasted sandwiches – however, local versions exist).

- **Schreiner Restaurant** - Tel 053 631 3535 / 082 970 2697. Situated in the house that Olive Schreiner lived in from 1907 to 1913 (corner van Zyl and Grundlingh Streets). Apart from succulent Karoo lamb chops, try the calamari tubes filled with prawns, mussels, and cheese.
- **Koolas** restaurant is situated near the entrance to De Aar Hotel in Friedlander Street. Telephone and fax - 053 631 2181. The à la carte menu includes seafood, pasta, and salads apart from steaks and red meat specialities.
- **Upstairs Restaurant & Coffee Shop** – Tel 053 631 0594. Located opposite the town hall on the first floor of a building next to the town's only traffic lights. They serve the usual steaks and lamb chops, a superb 'Full Monty' pizza, good calamari rings, and a delicious 'Tagilatelle Pavarotti'. Tables are laid out in different rooms, and in summer there's outdoor seating on the first floor balcony overlooking the bustling De Aar Streets.
- **Ynopotyi Restaurant** – Tel 053 631 0594. Situated at De Aar campus in Van Riebeeck Street, this restaurant is run by the students and serves a set menu of traditional meals, as well as à la carte.

WEATHER STATION

De Aar's very own weather station is a fully equipped, computerised unit that operates 7 days a week, 365 days a year. All pieces of weather measuring equipment are connected to one cable that runs to a bank of computers, and for instance the weather balloon that's released daily at noon sends the station information for pilots. It reads through different levels on its ascent, giving information on pressure, wind direction, wind speed, base clouds and other facts. On a guided visit, tourists may learn about Stephenson's screen, which has thermometers that measure maximum and minimum temperatures, and instruments that measure the humidity. The weather station has a sunshine recorder on which a new piece of paper is placed daily. It operates as the sun, directed through a glass ball, burns a mark on the paper, and by reading this, the number of sunshine hours per day are ascertained and recorded.

Tours are conducted by prior arrangement - telephone 053 631 1053.

GLIDING AND PARAGLIDING IN THE KAROO

The Karoo is one of the best regions in the world for paragliding enthusiasts to perfect their technique or attempt new height and distance records, and the town of De Aar is rapidly gaining status amongst both local and international pilots, but what makes it so special?

Paragliding

Thermic lift is what gliders and paragliders need most of all. Due to the dryness of the air in the semi-arid conditions of the Karoo it takes longer to reach condensation level, which is known as cloud base. This is often between 12 000 and 15 000 feet in the Karoo, which is higher than in many other areas, allowing pilots to climb to greater altitudes before the lift peters out – normally at cloud base. An area that allows a paraglider pilot to fly fast, for an extended period of time, at a high altitude would be termed as an area with perfect flying conditions. The town of De Aar offers all the above and is also situated in a low rainfall area, which means pilots have more flying days in a

year. The airfield has launch areas in all wind directions and a mountain with launch areas in most directions, making it a perfect place to let your spirits soar.

For further details contact: Fly De Aar - Tel/Fax: 053 631 1555 / 082 340 0477

Email: flydeaar@telkomsa.net

Gliding

In optimal conditions altitudes reached by gliders in the Karoo can exceed 30 000 feet (10km's), with the world height record (2004) for gliders standing at 50 000 feet. Because of the dry conditions in the Karoo gliders can often climb 10 000 feet in 10 minutes or less, which means they can convert height to speed continually, i.e. push the nose down to increase speed without losing much height. Gariep Dam is famous for holding 3 world glider speed records over triangular courses of up to 1 000km's at speeds averaging 170km/h. Inter thermal speeds in modern gliders can exceed 300km/h.

For further details contact: Hanover Private Gliding Trust - Bruce Tel 053 643 0392
Email: bruclem@hanover-za.com
Experienced pilots only at present.

The Lesser Kestrels of the Karoo

The Lesser Kestrel (*Falco naumanni*) is a small bird of prey that visits South Africa during our summer months as a non-breeding migrant from Europe and Central Asia. Many of these birds, whose global population has declined to such an extent that they are listed in red data books, come to roost in the trees lining the streets of many Karoo towns. The best place to see them is in De Aar, where they start arriving from late-October, and numbers can peak at more than 10 000 birds during December and January. This is possibly the only place in the world where flocks of such great numbers can be seen. Other towns in which to turn your eyes skyward at dawn and dusk include Colesberg, Victoria west, and Hanover.

OLIVE SCHREINER

In the early 1900s, Olive Schreiner lived in De Aar for several years, and her house can still be visited today in Grundlingh Street. Born Olive Emilie Albertina Schreiner in 1855 to a German father and English mother, she was the ninth of twelve children. Her missionary parents followed strict Calvinist traditions, but her father's financial insecurity caused the family to split and Olive was separated from her parents at the age of twelve. After living with her brother in Cradock for three years, she worked as a governess for the next eleven years, and started studying the work of a variety of well-known Victorian intellectuals. It was during this time that Olive started writing her own short stories while developing social ideas which eventually led her to be branded a Victorian revolutionist. Having saved for years, she bought a passage to England in 1881, but was unable to study medicine as she'd planned, due to her own poor health. In 1883, her book *The Story of an African Farm* was published under the pseudonym, 'Ralph Iron', because of the prejudice against women writers, but she revealed her identity for the second edition. Her career as a novelist, and later as a social activist had begun, and this book was to prove a great success throughout her lifetime. It's generally considered the founding text of South African literature. Olive began associating with a group of intellectuals that

exposed her to England's literary élite, and at the same time she was expounding her own social ideas. In 1889, she returned to South Africa and three years later met Samuel Cronwright, who was to become her husband and, unusually, take her name. Her many miscarriages featured strongly in her later fiction. Olive was outspoken, and at times seen as a revolutionary political leader. She opposed Cecil Rhodes' colonialist activities in Africa and England's involvement in the Anglo-Boer War. By 1900, she was living under martial law in Hanover. Her writing provides an invaluable insight into early twentieth century war (she was a steadfast pacifist against the outbreak of WWI), imperialism, and the oppression of women. It also exposes the reader to the latter stages of the colonialist movement in South Africa. She died in Cape Town in 1920.

SAM THOZAMILE MOOI

Drum maker, musician and teacher

Sam Mooi is a multi-talented man who cares deeply for his culture and people. He's committed to promoting cultural tourism and cultural activities in his hometown, De Aar, and welcomes tourists interested in Xhosa culture, or those who would like to learn to play African drums. Having learned about jazz, Sam bought a drum and taught himself not only to play, but also how to make drums, a craft he pursues today. He believes drums can help stress, build up teamwork, and help the community. Local children enthusiastically attend his lessons on the value of their traditional roots, but he also teaches those indigenous games, traditional and contemporary dance, and singing. Another of Sam's talents lies in choreographing performing acts, dancing, and especially gumboot dancing. He plays an important part in a project to eradicate poverty by teaching people how to make their own bricks and build their own houses. Gifted also as a welder, he produces many items including attractive beds. His dream is of setting up an African Cultural Centre where all artists, performers, and crafters can come together to practice their trade, learn from each other, and at the same time, welcome tourists who wish to experience this culture and purchase mementoes.

To visit Sam Mooi, contact Mrs C Klopper at the Municipality on telephone 053 632 9100.

HANOVER

This attractive and historic little town on the N1 lies more or less halfway between Cape Town, Gauteng, and KwaZulu Natal. It was established in 1854 at the base of some rocky hills on the farm Petrusvallei, which was bought from Gert Gous. Gous requested that the town be called Hanover, after his great grandfather's town in Germany. When declared a magisterial district in 1876, the town was very fortunate to be appointed with a far-seeing magistrate, Richard Beere. He insisted that trees be planted so that resident's descendants would have shade. Due to the increase in water consumption caused by an increase in residents, the spring that Hanover was built around dried up, and the number of trees seen in the town today is far less than 100 years ago. Beere loved the Karoo and spent a lot of time on the summit of Trappieskop, where a stone pyramid honouring his contribution to the town was erected when he died. The older houses were all built right on the road edge – as per the authorities' instructions at the time – and when, in later years, homeowners built on verandahs, they had to pay a one shilling tax for this privilege. Today, they are still paying this tax, which is now R17.00. Hanover was home to Olive Schreiner – well-known South African author - who lived here from 1900 to 1907, and referred to it as "the prettiest little village I have ever seen". Her husband, Cron, was an agent in town, and today his offices are used as a small guest house. Like many small Karoo towns, most of the streets are not tarred and the residential areas are very quiet, however, behind garden walls and front doors there's plenty of activity going on as the industrious residents carry out their daily business. The town is home to a variety of artists and craftspeople, as well as having several restaurants, a delightful bookshop, coffee shops, and a museum. There's interesting Karoo architecture to be seen and many gardens have a wind pump standing sentinel in one corner. Surrounding farms are principally Merino sheep, with many of the countries best breeders operating in the Hanover district. Lesser Kestrels, from Europe and Central Asia, come to nest in trees around town, and can be seen gliding in the dawn and dusk sky from late October to the end of summer.

TOURIST INFORMATION

- **Emthanjeni Municipality** - De Aar. Contact Mr Conrad Jafta/Mrs Charlotte Klopper on tel. 053 631 4176.
- Tossie Stander – Hanover. Tel 073 138 9747.

ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS:

- **Agora Crafts & Restaurant** is located at the Excel garage on the N1, and it sells the handmade products of nine local crafters including furniture, recycled pieces, preserves, pottery, lamps, cushions, ornaments, and crockery. Try "Ann's Peanut Brittle" – it's terrific. They serve breakfast, coffee, and homemade scones, and light lunches. Tel 053 643 0224.
- **Artists** - Maritejie Stander paints landscapes in oils, and her work can be viewed at 9 Rawstorne Street by prior arrangement. Telephone her on 083 332 1577. Tossie Stander paints in oils and watercolours, and she does fabric painting and makes candles. Telephone her on 073 138 9747 to view her work at 15 Market Street.
- **Cemetery** – There are some fascinating reasons to visit the town's cemetery, situated across the N1 to the west of the Caltex garage. There's an obelisk in memory of three young South African men who were executed during the Anglo-Boer War. This event deeply touched the lives of Hanover inhabitants because the men were not guilty of the crime they were charged with – derailing and plundering a train and therefore 'maliciously assisting Boer forces'. They were tried on somewhat

dubious authority by a military court at De Aar, and in spite of protesting their innocence to the end; they were shot by a British firing squad. A Boer general later stated that his commando was responsible for the derailment and after the war; he joined Olive and Cron Schreiner in a lengthy campaign to clear the three men's names.

- **Cenotaph Memorial** – situated in a small park in Market Street, it commemorates those who died in WWII. Olive Schreiner's husband, Cron, had his office in the building that can be seen opposite the southern corner.
- **Coffee & Books** – situated at the top end of Darling Street on the edge of town. This small bookshop specialises in non-fiction and Africana books, but also has a good selection of fiction. All books are in good condition, and they cater for the collector. The adjacent photo gallery exhibits mainly black and white
 photographs. The shop and gallery is open all hours, and can also be contacted for a brochure of the town's walking tour. Tel/fax: 053 643 0392.
- **Crafters** - Timothy Fakude lives and works in Kwezi where he makes soft leather items, beadwork, bead hats, drums, baskets, and pot plant holders recycled from bottle tops. Ashwin Kleinveld lives and works in Tornadoville where he produces wind pumps of various sizes from 15cm to several feet high. They're manufactured out of scrap metal that he collects and paints silver. He also makes motorcycles that can be pushed around by children. Both these crafters can be visited by prior arrangement through Tossie Stander – tel 073 138 9747.
- **Deelfontein Cemetery with graves from the Anglo Boer War** – see information listing under De Aar.
- **Dutch Reformed Church** – Hanoverians are justifiably proud of this well maintained church, which was completed in 1908, and they argue that it's the most beautiful church building in the country.
- **Feathered Friends** – Situated at 'The Gables', a beautifully restored old Karoo building on the corner of Grace and Darling Streets opposite Hanover 'PackBackers'. There's an exotic waterfowl sanctuary, a tea garden and gift shop. Tel 053 643 0637.
- **Gliding** – During December and January, the odd glider can be seen in the late afternoon sky above the town. Hanover is an ideal place for gliding (see box on Gliding and Paragliding). For further information contact Bruce Clemence on tel 053 643 0392.
- **Hanover Museum** is housed in the original Petrusvallei farmhouse in Viljoen Street around which the town developed. It has displays of artefacts dating back to pioneer days, including documents and old photographs, furniture, kitchen appliances, clothing and a beautiful scale model of the church. If the museum is not open, telephone Marie on 053 643 0017 to view it.
- **Olive Schreiner's House** – Corner of Grace and New Street. Olive Schreiner, and her husband Cron, lived in this typically small iron-roofed Karoo cottage from 1900 to 1907 during the Anglo-Boer War. She was very happy living in Hanover - the Karoo air relived her asthma and she thought the village a very pretty one. At one stage, her strong political views resulted in her being put under house arrest by the British forces for being a 'Boer supporter'.

- **Miniaturist - Gaby Kraft** lives in Olive Tree Cottage, 9 New Castle Street. Gaby, a member of the California Miniaturist Society, specialises in miniaturist paintings, although she also produces full size paintings. She accepts commissions, can produce works from a photo, and is also very good with pencil. Gaby is also passionate about the natural environment and has organised for trees to be donated to the town each year. Visits are possible through prior arrangement - tel. 053 643 0201.
- **Trappieskop** – meaning 'hill of small steps' is a well-known landmark in Hanover. The town's first magistrate, Charles Richard Beere, built the footpath, and a monument to his memory has been erected at the top. It's said that Olive Schreiner often used to climb up Trappieskop early in the morning, and when you see the views of up to 80km in all directions, it's obvious why. There's a second *koppie* (hill) with the remains of a British fort, and a reservoir, and on summer evenings thousands of Lesser Kestrels may be seen circling the hills around sunset.
- **Wortelfontein 4 x 4 route** – Here visitors may enjoy the Karoo landscape while doing a 7km 4 x 4 route on Wortelfontein Guest Farm situated between De Aar and Hanover, about 67km from De Aar. Overnight accommodation is available (see accommodation listing).

SAFARIS

- **Dwaalfontein** – Tel 053 642 ask for 1121 / 082 783 0800 / 082 583 0036. Situated just off the N10 to De Aar, 18km from the N1 and Hanover.
- **New Holme Guest House and Hunting Farm** - Tel 053 643-0193.
- **Plooysfontein** – contact Dirk van den Hever on tel 053642 ask for 1922 / 082 555 9260. The farm is approximately 20km from Hanover off the N1 to Cape Town.
- **Wortelfontein** – contact Christiaan Venter on tel 053 6912 ask for 1504 or Cell 082 378 3601.

ACCOMMODATION

There are several guest farms between Hanover and Colesberg – please see listing under Colesberg accommodation.

- **3 Darling Street** – Tel 053 643 0254. This delightful and intimate establishment offers warm Karoo hospitality in three houses, including a Victorian House furnished in traditional style. Overnight on a bed and huge English breakfast basis, or dinner, bed & breakfast. The bright and attractive restaurant, situated in an old house, is renowned for its great food and home-grown fruit and vegetables. Lock-up garages are provided, and pets are allowed by prior arrangement. 3 Darling Street is very popular with locals and overseas visitors, so be sure to book in season.
- **Best Pick Guest Rooms** – Corner of Queen and Mark Street. Tel 053 643 0110.
- **Bun Clody Guest House -** 15 Mark Street. Tel 053 643 0256. Situated in an old Karoo house with wooden floors, sash windows, and shutters. In summer, the back garden sparkles with colourful flowers and there are various seating arrangements where you can relax and chat to the owners, who are a good source of tourist information.
- **Bushmanrock Guest Farm** – Tel 053 643 0177. Situated about 18 km off the N1 and 25km from Hanover on the N1 to Colesberg, this farm offers B&B accommodation. Meals by prior arrangement.
- **Casa Lucé Bianca B&B** – Tel 083 549 1413. This guest house, the name meaning 'house of the white light', has its entrance directly opposite the police station in

Queen Street. There are various accommodation options, including a 2-bedroom flat, or rooms. Safe parking.

- **Cron's Office Guest Cottage -** Olive Schreiner and her husband Cron lived in Hanover during the early 1900s, and this cottage used to be Cron's office. It's been converted into a small self-catering guest cottage. To book telephone 073 138 9747 or 053 643 0256.
- **Dwaalfontein Guest Farm** – Tel 053 642 ask for 1121 / 082 783 0800 / 082 583 0036. Situated just off the N10 to De Aar, 18km from the N1 and Hanover. Meals on request, or make use of the interior braai and lapa facilities.
- **Halfway Overnight Flats** – 22 Darling Street. Tel 053 643 0094 / 082 543 3869. Apart from rooms in the owner's house, there are two very specious and spotlessly clean self-catering units for families. Children under 14 pay half price, pets are allowed by prior arrangement, and there are braai facilities in the garden.
- **Hanover Pack Backers** – Situated diagonally opposite Coffee & Books at the top end of Darling Street. This backpacker's accommodation offers private rooms with a self-catering kitchen for very reasonable rates. There are caravan/camping facilities in the back garden and secure parking. Within easy walking distance of restaurants. The owners hire out mountain bikes, conduct walking tours, and arrange game viewing trips. Internet café, museum and bookshop nearby. Tel 053 643 0392
- **Hanover Inn** – Tel 053 643 0018. This budget accommodation was opened in a new building in December 2003. Rooms sleep two and there are communal bathrooms. Price includes breakfast.
- **Hanover Lodge** – Tel 053 643 0019. Corner of Market and Queen Streets. Offers traditional Karoo hospitality in what was formerly The Grand Hotel. Rooms, suites, and cottages are available with special rates for children under 10. Facilities include lock-up garages, a braai area, restaurant, and swimming pool. **Maskell House and Wendy House** also belongs to Hanover Lodge. Both were built at the turn of the 19th century and have yellowwood floors and ceilings. They're well furnished and have outdoor entertainment areas but all meals are served at Hanover Lodge. Maskell house has the oldest vine in Hanover at an estimated 120 years old.
- **Mieliefontein Guest Farm** - Tel 053 643 0170 / 082 555 9832. Situated just 8kms off the N1 between Colesberg and Hanover, it has 5 bedrooms and 1 cottage. Horse riding and bird watching available.
- **New Holme Guest Farm** - Tel 053 643 0193 / 082 567 9211. Lies 8km's out of Hanover towards Colesberg along a good farm road. 3 bedrooms and 1 family unit. Donkey cart rides, night drives, ostrich farm, horse riding and fishing. 'Braai's' in boma – farm style dishes. A dam on the farm facilitates excellent bird watching, and if prearranged, the farmer will lead bird watching tours.
- **Trappies Kop Guest House** – Tel 053 643 0401 / 083 746 3716. Rawstorne Street. This typical Karoo-style house offers accommodation with meals by prior arrangement (the owner is a qualified chef) or self-catering facilities.
- **Wortelfontein Guest Farm** – Tel 053 6912 ask for 1504 or Cell 082 378 3601. The guest farm is situated in a mountain range approximately halfway, between De Aar and Hanover, on a gravel road. This richly historic farm has lovely Karoo architecture, a three-storey shearing shed, and a dam with great canoeing and fishing. They offer 4x4 and hiking trails, horse riding, bird watching, game viewing, and farm activities such as sheep shearing, milking, and feeding pet lambs.

PLACES TO EAT

- **3 Darling Street** – Tel 053 643 0254. Renowned for its buffet, which includes home made soup, Karoo lamb, beef and/or chicken dish; and for vegetarians a quiche,

curry or other. They also serve great pizza. Fruit and vegetables are home-grown, and the little shop alongside the restaurant sells homemade preserves, fresh bread, farm rusks, very unusual candles, and other items. The attractive dining rooms are furnished with antiques, there's an outdoor eating area in the back garden, and the atmosphere is relaxed.

- **Hanover Lodge Hotel** – Tel 053 643 0019. Their specialties are roast leg of lamb, roast springbok, ostrich dishes and Bobotie. Breakfast is served until 10:00, lunches are served at *Pannekoek de Karoo* across the road, and the lodge dining room is again open for dinner from 19:00 until 21:00 (and 22:00 in season).
- **Pannekoek de Karoo** – Situated across the road from the Hanover Lodge. Specialties are pancakes and waffles, but they also serve sandwiches and succulent rump steak. Try a different type of coffee (and they have many) like the mochochino.
- **Agora Crafts & Restaurant** – Tel 053 643 0224. They serve breakfast, coffee, and homemade scones, and light lunches.
- **Bimbo's** at the Excel garage on the N1, next to Agora Crafts & Restaurant, sells take-aways.

BRITSTOWN

Although the N12 bisects this little town, the back streets have a peaceful, well-established feel to them. There are still some examples of Karoo architecture in amongst the more modern buildings, some lovely little alleyways, and a few tree-lined streets. The attractive church stands in a square surrounded by houses, and from the edge of town you can gaze over the Karoo plains. Britstown was named after Hans Brits who accompanied David Livingstone on a journey into the interior, before settling on the farm Gemsbokfontein, which was to become Britstown. A group of locals bought a section of this farm in 1877 and built a church and community centre. In 1885, a private irrigation scheme was started by the Smartt Syndicate, who built two dams. Lucerne and wheat was planted, and karakul sheep and Clydesdale horses were grazed in the area. The syndicate liquidated in 1954, and the March 1961 floods destroyed the dam, which was then rebuilt by the government in 1964.

TOURIST INFORMATION: Britstown doesn't have its own tourist office, but visitors are welcome to contact Adlene Potgieter at Transkaroo Country Lodge in Market Street for information on the area. The Potgieters have owned the lodge for over 30 years and know the town and its environs very well. Tel. 053 672 0027 or 053 672 0222.

ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS

- **Artist** – Aljo Lombard lives on a farm about 15km from Britstown where she paints, sculpts and produces other works of art, including unique Christmas decorations. Her husband is a woodworker, and they also have a rustic guest house in the veld. Tel 053 631 7245.
- **Dutch Reformed Church** – This attractive building in Church Street was completed in 1877. Nearby is the lovely church hall built in 1918 and renovated a few years ago with special attention paid to the woodwork.
- **Game Viewing** – The farm Elandsfontein offers game viewing, hiking, and their accommodation has a stunning Karoo view. Tel 053 6712 ask for 2030 / 082 373 5543.

- **Kambro Hiking Trail** – Tel 083 305 6668 / 053 672 0408. There are two trails; one is for visitors who wish to stretch their legs over an easy 2km's. A pamphlet is provided with which grasses and Karoo bushes can be identified. The other is a 3-day trail, with the first and third days covering mostly flat veld, and the second day crossing hills and ridges. One night is spent in the Wild & Woes hut, which is fully equipped, and the other night is in an old farmhouse that's also fully equipped. Bedding is provided but neither establishment has power. Hikers may self-cater or meals can be provided by prior arrangement.
- **Masiphakamisane Project** comprises 15 members who produce cushions, handmade clothes, curtains, and other fabric items. Contact Mayna Kilarney through Adlene at tourist information.
- **Museum -** Richmond Street. This museum houses transport displays dating to the pioneering days. Ask tourist information to arrange a visit.
- **Painters –** Stella Viviers is a painter whose work includes personalised 'Welcome' signs for your front door. To view her work, tel 053 672 0393. Another enthusiastic artist is Dumisane Fihlani who, along with two youngsters, paints a variety of subjects. Dumisane can be contacted on 072 477 5683.
- **Star gazing** evenings with an old resident of the town can be arranged by Adlene at tourist information.
- **Welgegund Kruie** – Marty Oosthuizen grows fresh herbs on a small scale on their farm, Welgegund, between Britstown and Vosburg. The herbs are dried and sold as is, or used in vinegar, sachets, or other products. Visitors are welcome. Tel 0536732 asks for Vosburg 1831 / 082 780 4144.
- **Woodworker** - Anton Lombard is a creative woodworker based on a farm 15km from Britstown. He custom makes furniture by hand out sleepers and durable indigenous wood. His creations are unique and may for example, combine steel with wood. Smaller items, like hot plates and picture frames, can also be bought. His wife is an artist, and they also have a rustic guest house in the veld. Tel 053 631 7245.

SAFARIS

- **Barendsfontein** - Tel 0536712 ask for 1631
- **Doornkuil** - Tel 0536712 ask for either 1611 or 1602
- **Elandsfontein** – Tel 053 6712 ask for 2030 / 082 373 5543 (Jacques Esterhuizen) offers game viewing, hunting and accommodation. Built a little house of ysterklip on a mountain, fully equipped, just take own food, hike, house in wild camp, also hunt.
- **Holdakkies** - Tel 0536712 ask for 4702 – very basic facilities for hunters
- **Holpan** - Tel 0536712 ask for 1812 – very basic facilities for hunters
- **Maritzdam Hunting Lodge** - Tel 0536712 ask for 4111 or 4113 reputation of not being nice people
- **Omdraaisvlei** – Tel 053 353 3334 or 083 461 3267. Situated exactly halfway between Britstown and Prieska just off the N10. Ethical Hunting and Safety Standards strictly observed. Junior Hunter's training course offered. Species include Gemsbok, Red Hartebeest, and Springbok. Slaughtering facilities and staff for capping and skinning. Highly recommended.
- **Rietpoort Guest and Holiday Farm -** Cell 083 468 6166. Situated about 25km from Britstown offers game viewing and bird watching. Recommended.
- **Soutaar** - Tel 0536712 ask for 4102 / 3 – Recommended.
- **Twyfelhoek** - Tel 0536712 ask for 21301. Recommended.

ACCOMMODATION

- **Elandsfontein Farm Stay** – Tel 053 6712 ask for 2030, or cell 082 373 5543. Guests are accommodated in the game camp in a house built of local dolerite rocks,

situated up on a mountain with an outstanding view of the Karoo. It's fully equipped and visitors just need to take their own food. Game viewing and hiking available.

- **Kambro Farm Stall and Accommodation** – Tel 083 305 6668 / 053 672 0408. They offer chalets, camping & caravanning facilities, a restaurant with traditional farm décor, take aways, a farm stall selling crafts and a hiking trail.
- **Mirage Rooms -** Tel 053 672 0310. Facilities include lock-up parking, braai areas, and the use of a kitchen and lounge. The owners also make crafts like clocks, lamps, and decorated blackboards.
- **Olyfboom Guest House** - Tel 053 672 0366. B&B accommodation with meals by prior arrangement. No self-catering facilities, but there is a nice braai area. One room en suite, two others share a bathroom. Shady lock-up parking and guard dogs.
- **Omdraaisvlei Guest Farm** – Tel 053 353 3334 or 083 461 3267. This 16,000ha game and stock farm that's managed strictly according to conservation principles, is situated exactly halfway between Britstown and Prieska just off the N10. Guest accommodation is in a delightful old farmhouse that's equipped for self-catering, although meals can be ordered and emphasis is on traditional Karoo and South African cuisine. A fully equipped cottage is also available, and both establishments are separate from the family homestead. Facilities include horse riding, swimming dam, tennis court, camping, laundry, day & night game drives, donkey cart treks and day care or baby-sitting. There's much to enjoy on this farm and for instance, visitors may view an area where the continental drift tectonic plate cracks can clearly be seen.
- **Rietpoort Guest and Holiday Farm -** Cell 083 468 6166. Situated about 25km from Britstown, this fully equipped and renovated private cottage is decorated with antique furniture and guests stay on a B&B basis, with lunch and dinner served on request. Facilities for those who prefer to self-cater include a braai area. Swimming pool, game viewing, bird watching, fireplace for winter, tennis, horse riding (suitable for children) and walking trails available. Guests may participate in farming activities such as hand-milking cows.
- **Rooidam Guest Farm** – Tel 053 6712 ask for 2212.
- **Smartt Guest House -** Tel 053 672 0164. En suite rooms with M-Net and full breakfast included. Facilities include swimming pool, braai area, restaurant, and secure parking.
- **Transkaroo Country Lodge** - Tel 053 672 0027 / 22. This is a real treat for those travelling through the Karoo. Its open 7 days a week and a delightful interior and courtyard await the visitor. The living areas of the lodge are Tuscan-Mediterranean, and the paved courtyard is partially covered by a grapevine-encrusted pergola. Accommodation ranges from elegant to budget, en suite, and air-conditioned. Covered lock-up parking available. Guests can enjoy light meals and sundowners on the swimming pool terrace, and superb meals are served in the restaurant. 24-hour reception.
- **Wild & Woes** – This self-catering cottage is situated about 25km from Britstown and can sleep 6 people. As it's pretty isolated, the owners hire it out for 2 or more nights only. There's a 1-3 day walking trail taking in neighbouring farms, with Karoo flora identified and marked along the route. Tel 053 631 7245

PLACES TO EAT

- **Country Café, Deli, Restaurant, and Coffee Bar** - based in the Transkaroo Country Lodge in the main street. Tel 053 672 0027 / 22. The restaurant that can seat 77 people serves à la carte meals from 07:00 to 21:00, and their wholesome Karoo fare has an established international reputation for excellence. Although roast leg of Karoo lamb is their specialty, and the evening carvery offers a good variety of dishes,

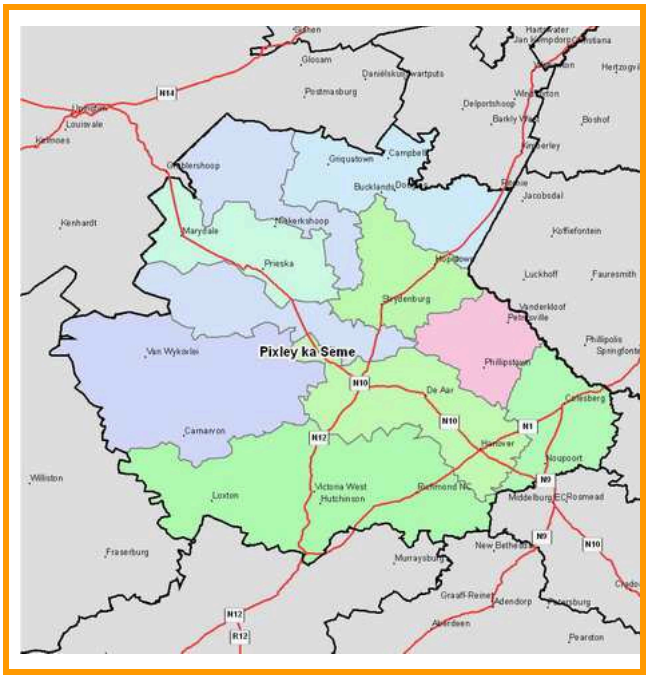
there's much more on the menu to choose from. Their tea garden is well known for its superb scones and cheesecake, and light meals may be enjoyed in the courtyard or on the pool terrace during summer.

EMTHANJENI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEXURE "G"

INTERGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



SUMMARY OF THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

October 2007

KWEZI V3 ENGINEERS

Client:

Renosterberg Municipality

P.O. Box 112

PETRUSVILLE

8700

Compiled By:

Kwezi V3 Engineers

P.O. Box 182

KIMBERLEY

8300

PROJECT NO: 227040PW0

ERROR: undefinedresource
OFFENDING COMMAND: findresource

STACK:

/0
/CSA
/0
/CSA
-mark-